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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXI NO 30 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

Malaviya & Aney Resign From C. P. Board

Bombay Resolution To Remain Unaltered

Working Committee's Decision After Two Days' Discussions

C. P. Board And Congress Executive Resume Sittings To-day

BENARES, July 28.

The Congress Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board had a joint sitting, to-day, from 4 p. m. Nearly all the members were present, except Mr. Joshi.

After a long discussion they failed to arrive at any conclusion.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney have resigned their memberships from the Congress Parliamentary Board.—United Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

The following statement has been issued by the Secretariat of the Congress Working Committee:—"Pursuant to the understanding arrived at in Bombay when Pundit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney withdrew their resignations from the Parliamentary Board, their objections against the resolution of the Working Committee on the White Paper proposals and the Communal Award were agreed to with them by the Committee at their meeting on the afternoon of 27th, and at the morning and afternoon meetings on 28 th July, and the Working Committee regretfully decided that it could not consistently with its attitude towards Communal Award alter the said resolution so as to meet or obviate those objections. Consequent on this decision of the Working Committee Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney have resigned from the Parliamentary Board."—A. P.

Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney have submitted to the Working Committee a lengthy letter of 21 pages of printed matter, setting forth their views on the Communal Award with particular reference to the Working Committee's resolution on subsequent withdrawals and resignations. They say:—

"As the matter is coming up for consideration before the Working Committee, we note below the important points which in our opinion deserve consideration."

Referring to the decision of the Congress to convene a constituent Assembly, they say: "In view of the attitude of Government both in England and India towards the question of constitutional reform, we consider it utterly impossible that Government should agree to convene a Constituent Assembly to draw up a constitution. We, therefore, suggested a National Convention instead, to which leading men and women of all important political parties can be invited. If that convention agrees on the fundamentals of the new constitution, the country at large will accept it."

THE DANGER.

Referring to the Working Committee's presumption that with the lapse of the White Paper the Communal Award will also lapse, they point out that it is not a correct one. They think if the Communal Award is allowed to stand unchallenged, its provisions may be incorporated in any Bill which may be brought forward in place of the White Paper.

With reference to the Working Committee's declaration that in view of the division of opinion the Congress can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award so long as the division of opinion lasts, they say: "We strongly differ from the view enunciated herein, which involves a wide departure from the policy which the Congress has pursued during nearly all the time of its existence.

MOULDED AND GUIDED POLITICAL OPINION.

It has not been content with being merely the exponent of political opinion in the country. It has also moulded and guided it. It has opposed what it has regarded as wrong, unjust or detrimental to the interests of the country, and fearlessly advocated what it has thought to be just or right or necessary in the national interests."

"ESSENTIALLY DOMESTIC QUESTION."

Referring to the Congress Working Committee's appeal to the British Government or any other outside authority in regard to what it calls, "This essentially domestic question", the

(Continued on page 5).

SUNDAY'S SESSION OF BOARD & COMMITTEE

BENARES, July 28.

To-morrow both the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress Working Committee resume their sittings, from morning separately.

The Central Board of Harijan Sevak Sangh met this afternoon and adjourned for to-morrow.

A reception was given to Mahatmaji at Vidyapitha by the members of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the gentry of the town, including ladies. Mahatmaji made a short speech.—United Press.

VIDYAPITH TO WELCOME GANDHIJI

BENARES, July 28.

Dr. Bhagwandasji, Kulpati will give a reception to Mahatmaji on behalf of Vidyapith at 7-30 p.m. for which nearly 300 persons are invited.

All the invitees are requested to contribute their mite to the Harijan Fund of Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

ANEY TO RESIGN FROM WORKING COMMITTEE?

BENARES, July 28.

It is understood that Mr. Aney will also resign from the Congress Working Committee tomorrow. The ultimate breaking away of these two leaders from the Parliamentary Board is generally regretted in Congress circles, but it is argued that in view of the divergent views, an ultimate break could not have been avoided.—A. P.

FOR 15 MILES IN AIR

3 Americans Start On Stratosphere Flight

RAPID CITY (South Dakota), July 28.

The world's largest balloon specially built for the stratosphere flight started on the attempt to reach an altitude of 15 miles, three airmen making the attempt in an hermetically sealed steel gondola below the giant balloon with "manufactured air" to keep them alive.

The attempt is sponsored by the National Geographical Society, Army Air Corps. The occupants include Major William Kempner (Pilot), Captain Albert Stevens (Observer) and Ovril Anderson, second pilot. Weather conditions are ideal.—Reuter's Special.

M. L. A's TALK WITH MALAVIYAJI

BENARES, July 28.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Lahiri Choudhury and Mr. Amarnath Dut, members of the Assembly, arrived from Simla.

They have had a private talk with Pundit Malaviyaji.—United Press.

CROWD YEARNS FOR MAHATMA'S 'DARSHAN'

BENARES, July 28.

This afternoon over 700 people all drenched gathered when they waited for a "darshan" of Mahatmaji and to hear him when it was raining heavily.—United Press

To Relieve Gandhiji Of His Harijan Fund?

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Strong rumours are current in Sukkur that two men dressed themselves as Congress volunteers and accompanied Gandhiji upto Sama Sata during his recent visit to Sind apparently with the object of relieving him of some of his collections for Harijan Funds.

Two arrests have been made.—A.P.

Chamber Nationalists Adopt Subedar For Assembly

Decision, "A Slight To Parliamentary Board"

Velji Napoo And Mathardas Matani Resign In Protest

The "Chronicle" understands that Messrs. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo and Mathradas Matani have resigned from the Nationalist Group of the Indian Merchants' Chamber as a sequel to the adoption of Mr. Manu Subedar, a member of the Liberal Federation, as the Group's candidate for the Assembly, on the ground that the decision was a slight to the Congress Parliamentary Board which was still considering the question of nomination of candidates.

There are three candidates in the field to represent the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Indian Legislative Assembly. These are:

(1) Professor K. T. Shah, who has signed the pledge of the Congress Parliamentary Board,

(2) Mr. Manu Subedar, who is a member of the Liberal Federation, and

(3) Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.

At an urgent meeting of the Nationalist Group of the Committee of the Chamber held on Friday, in which 14 out of about 24 members of the Group were present Mr. Manu Subedar was adopted by 11 votes to 3 as the nominee of the Group for contesting the election to the Assembly.

MUST SIGN CONGRESS PLEDGE

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, who presided at the meeting, is reported to have urged that if Mr. Manu Subedar would agree to sign the Congress pledge there was a likelihood of his being adopted unanimously as the Chamber's candidate. But in view of the fact that Mr. Subedar was not prepared to sign the pledge, the Group would be slighting the Congress Parliamentary Board by making a final nomination, while the whole question was being considered by the latter as in that case, the Congress Parliamentary Board would be faced with the choice either of running a rival candidate or not adopting a candidate of its own.

VELJI AND MATANI RESIGN.

As, however, the Group by a majority, adopted Mr. Manu Subedar as its candidate, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi has tendered a resignation from the Group and the "Chronicle" understands that Mr. Matharadas Matani, another influential member, has also followed suit.

CHAMBER AND THE CONGRESS.

In this connection, it is well to remember that the Nationalist Group in the Chamber has, on several occasions, not acted in accordance with the Congress mandate or policy. Besides, the real strength of the Congress following in the Chamber has never been tested in a practical manner, as on most critical occasions, eleventh-hour compromises on vital issues have been brought about. It is, however, estimated by the leaders of the several Bazars where the real voters of the Constituency are to be found, that the majority of votes would be cast in favour of the Congress candidate, if Mr. Subedar does not accept the Congress pledge. The strength of feeling in favour of the Congress can be gauged by the resignation of Mr. Velji L. Napoo and Mr. Mathradas Matani.

INDIAN CHAMBER AND ASSEMBLY

Significance Of Adoption Of Mr. Manu Subedar As Candidate

BOMBAY, July 28.

The question, whether or not, the Indian Merchants' Chamber shall be represented in the Assembly by a candidate, who would entirely be bound by its own mandate instead of the mandate of any outside political organization like the Congress, has been agitating the Chamber for some time.

The problem has evidently been solved by the adoption of Mr. Manu Subedar, Acting Chairman of the Chamber by the dominant national group, thus indicating that the Chamber would like to be represented in the Assembly by a businessman, who would be solely responsible to the Chamber on all the matters arising in the Legislature.—A.P.

INDO-JAP. AGREEMENT AS MODEL

ITALY TO FOLLOW SUIT

Delegation Expected In India At End Of October

SIMLA, July 28.

During the discussion at the Delhi Session of the Legislative Assembly on the Tariff Bill which incorporated the results of the Indo-Japanese agreement it was hinted that the Indo-Japanese treaty might be the forerunner of many other commercial agreements into which India might enter with foreign countries.

The "United Press" understands that such probability may shortly be realised.

It is mentioned here that the next delegation which is to visit India is from Italy which has been encouraged by Japan's success and advantages which flow from such commercial pacts. The next date on which the Rome delegates would arrive at India cannot be ascertained now, but it may be about the end of October or the beginning of November.—United Press.

Stop Press On Page 6

REMAINS OF DOLLFUSS CONVEYED TO CATHEDRAL

Mile-Long Procession

Peace Restored Throughout Carinthia

VIENNA, July 28.

Impressive scenes were witnessed when the remains of Dr. Dollfuss conveyed from the City Hall to St. Stephen's Cathedral, thence the last resting place the Heitzing cemetery. Only a few thousand privileged guests were admitted to Rathaus Platz, all entrances to which were guarded by machine-guns, while anti-aircraft guns were mounted at several points.

After speeches in Rathaus, the coffin covered with a red, white and red flag and wreaths of red, white roses, was carried out between a forest of lighted candles, then was conveyed in gun-carriage drawn by six black horses to St. Stephen's Cathedral.

The group of Ministers was led by Prince Starhemberg, while Frau Dollfuss in a long black veil presented a pathetic figure. A mile-long procession included Ministers, members of diplomatic corps, troops, and delegations from all parts of Austria

300 NAZIS SURRENDER.

Klagenfurt, (Austria). Three hundred armed Nazis were refused permission by Yugoslav guards to cross the frontier, and they surrendered themselves to Government forces. Fifty wounded Nazis and Government soldiers are lying in provincial hospital, but the extent of the casualties is unknown.

VON PAPEN'S APPOINTMENT.

Berlin. The formal notification of Austria's approval of Herr von Papen as Minister in Vienna is not expected until the next week, but it is stated in official quarters the possibility of conditions being attached to the appointment would be regarded Germany as a serious slight, and might prevent departure of Herr von Papen for Vienna. Herr von Papen's special task will be the establishment of normal relations between the two countries.—Reuter's Special.

VON PAPEN'S STAY IN VIENNA

Will Conditions Be Attached Before Acceptance?

VIENNA, July 28.

It is learned Herr von Papen will not represent Germany at the funeral of Dr. Dollfuss. Although the Cabinet accepted him as Minister, they have not yet decided whether any conditions should be put on Germany before Herr von Papen is actually received here.

Earlier Cables On Page 16

Among the suggested conditions are dissolution of the Austrian Legion, Bavaria, severance of all connection between Austrian Nazis and Munich headquarters, which supplied them bombs, and money, and a formal recognition by Herr Hitler of Austrian independence. In the meantime Herr von Papen will be remaining in Berlin, where he has the work of clearing up. The British Minister and Sgr. Mussolini's special envoy will walk with the funeral procession.—Reuter.

PEACE THROUGHOUT CARINTHIA

VIENNA, July 28.

After heavy fighting in which the Styrian Heimwehr participated, the Government forces have captured Beliburg.

Peace is now restored throughout Carinthia, and Nazis are withdrawing to the Yugoslav frontier. Thousands of rebels have been arrested.—Reuter.

REFUGEES TO BE INTERNED IN CAMPS

BELGRADE, July 28.

Over 500 Nazi refugees mostly young students are reported to have crossed the Austro-Mugoslav frontier. Most of the refugees discarded their weapons, but 200 rifles, machine-guns, a number of revolvers were seized by frontier guards. The refugees will be removed in internment camps which is already occupied by over 700 Nazi refugees. Reports from the frontier state, Nazis are still supreme on some frontier posts, but strong forces of regular troops with artillery are advancing towards the fortified Nazi posts. Nazis, it is stated, mined the roads to prevent passage of troops and artillery.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CARINTHIA.

VIENNA, July 28.

The Nazis of Carinthia established headquarters at Bleiburg. The Government forces attacked the town at dawn. Fierce fighting is going on. Very grave casualties occurred on both sides. Other Nazi contingents are holding the line between Lavamund and Wolseberg and it is reported are proceeding to the Yugoslav Frontier. The Executive forces entered Klagenfurt.

Herr von Papen is representing Germany at Dr. Dollfuss' funeral.

The Cabinet accepted von Papen as the German Minister.

Rome.—The appointment of Herr von Papen is regarded here with disapproval and is compared with the establishing of German High Commisioner in Austria with the German Legation as a sort of branch of the Government of Berlin.—Reuter.

DARING THEFT FROM CITY MUSEUM

Sacred Ashes Of Buddha Stolen

A sensational discovery of the theft of valuable and historic relics of Lord Buddha preserved in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, has just come to light.

Some old copper coins which had been stolen have been recovered but the gold leaves which formed the outer covering of a tube which contained the sacred ashes of Buddha, a gold wire ring and a gold finger ornament are irrecoverable as the Marwari to whom these articles were sold has melted them down.

This discovery was made by the Colaba Police, who during the course of their investigations of the case in which one Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed Jaffer, learnt that this man had visited the Museum on several occasions.

Mohamed Jaffer was arrested when he was trying to break open a cup-board in the Museum by the Pathan watchman. When taken to the Police station the man had in his possession 32 keys, wax, 2 Razor Blades, a piece of wire, a chisel and a piece of a hack steel saw blade.

The police in the course of their inquiries found that the keys found on the man opened almost all the Almirahs in the Museum.

On further investigations the police found that the man had visited the Museum sometime last week and had removed the gold leaves which formed the outer covering of a glass tube which contained the sacred ashes of Lord Buddha.

Sold To Marwari

The accused is also alleged to have made a statement to the police, and a Marwari's shop at Tamba Kanta was searched.

It is alleged that Jaffer had sold to him a wire gold ring, a finger ornament and the gold leaves. These were all very valuable old relics preserved in the Museum.

The Marwari is alleged to have told the police that he had melted down the gold ornaments and the police arrested the Marwari.

Subsequently the police searched the room of Mohamed Jaffer and found 36 Old Copper coins which had been stolen from the Museum.

Showed Police Hiding Place

Mohamed Jaffer later took the police to the Museum and showed them the box which had contained the old coins. The Curator found the case which had contained the gold ornaments and relics, just below the window, where the show-case was kept in the Museum.

Where Ashes Were Discovered?

These sacred ashes of Lord Buddha were recovered during the course of excavations by the Government. The sacred ashes were in a tube, wrapped up in gold and silver leaves and had been deposited and enclosed in a stone.

Later the Government of India gave the tube containing the sacred ashes of Buddha to the Buddhist Monastery.

The Police are still making further inquiries in the matter.

Halai Succeeds In High Court

Judges Grant Rule For Detention Of Documents

The argument of the Rule with interim stay for impounding the Exhibits of Jhaverilal Maganlal, granted by Rangnekar and Kania J.J. on the 14th of May, 1934, came up on Thursday before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Justice MacLin in the High Court.

In support of his application for making the Rule absolute, Mr. Halai stated that the present application for impounding some of the respondent's Exhibits arose out of a series of most vexatious proceedings both civil and criminal, instituted against him by the Respondent and a few others.

On the 28th of April, 1933, the respondent-complainant filed a fresh complaint and the case went on before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. The exhibits sought to be impounded formed the parts of the exhibits in the said case. Mr. Halai was acquitted on the 16th of April 1934, after several protracted hearings. Their Lordships would recollect Mr. Halai's application before the Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justice Barlee when he applied either for a transfer or a direction for making grounds set out in my application.

Free From His Troubles.

The Chief Justice: Mr. Halai, the acquittal by the Magisrrate shows that your apprehensions were unnecessary. Have you now been freed from all troubles?

Mr. Halai: Yes, my Lord. My troubles so far as the litigation is concerned, are over, but my application was not unjustified, though the remarks that fell from your Lordship and Mr. Justice Barlee had a very salutary effect.

Although there was no evidence whatsoever on records for framing any charge, I allowed the charge being framed, and the cross-examination of the Respondent and his witness, Inspector Achrekar, established the fact of my innocence. Although I entered upon my defence, the learned Magistrate thought that it would be sheer waste of public time to record any further evidence on my behalf, and without hearing my evidence any further, he called upon the complainant to show him as to what they had established against me, and they having failed to do that, the learned Magistrate posted up the case for judgment. At this stage, the respondent complainant, made an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 10th of April 1934, for a transfer of the case wherein he levelled charges against the Magistrate and this is what Sir H. P. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate said on his 'ex parte' application:—

"I reject the application as no sufficient grounds are made out for a transfer of the case. The complainant can have no grievance if the learned Magistrate refuses to hear the defence evidence any further. If any body is aggrieved, it is the defence and not the complainant."

The learned Magistrate, 3rd Court, passed his order of acquittal on the 16th of April 1934, and without any body's application, His Worship wrote in his judgment "Exhibits to be returned to the respective parties."

Cause Of These Proceedings

The complainant respondent, said Mr. Halai, immediately applied to withdraw the Exhibits, behind my back, on coming to know of this, O applied for withholding of the Exhibits on the morning of the 19th of April. The learned Magistrate refused my application and I immediatey applied to the Bench of this Court consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Divetia the very evening it was about to rise. As neither the certified copy of the judgment nor the order rejecting my application, had been issued to me although applied for Justice Murphy suggested the application to be renewed on getting the certified copies.

I applied before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and His Worship was pleased to have the Exhibits detained pending the disposal of my application to this Hon. Court.

On 15th of May, 1934, my petition was admitted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Kania J. J and their Lordships granted me the present rule with interim stay.

Chief Justice:—But, Mr. Halai, you are acquitted, and why should you now re-interfere in this matter? You are not appealing against acquittal? What is the time of appeal by him?

Mr. Halai:—By him it is two months and by Government I believe it is six months.

Chief Justice:—Why should Government appeal?

Mr. Halai:—I don't know. The Police made the report to the Magistrate. The Government had at one time withheld registration and questions raised by my Exchange, on the Cotton Bill, have been found very inconvenient by Government.

After some further discussion the Chief Justice said: "We think your application would be covered by section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code. What time do you want?"

Mr. Halai: My Lord, a fortnight's time for presenting an application either to the High Court Judge, or the Presidency Magistrate on even one of his perjuries would be sufficient.

Chief Justice: We are making the order for the detention of the Exhibits till the period of the final appeal if any, is over.

Mr. Halai: I am obliged to your Lordships.

Chief Justice: Does not the Respondent appear?

Mr. Halai: He has not put in his appearance though he has been properly served through the Presidency Magistrate with the rule as the Court records show.

Chief Justice: We make the order for detention of his Exhibits till the final period of appeal if any, has expired.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT BYCULLA

Police Make Further Arrest In Connection With Hancock Bridge Theft

In connection with the highway robbery committed on Hancock Bridge on July 1, the Byculla police arrested the other accused, Usman Ibrahim, on Friday.

He was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Saturday and remanded to police custody up to August 4.

The highway robbery was perpetrated on the complainant in question at dusk on July 1. He was walking along Babula Tank Road when he was met by Usman Ibrahim and Mahomed Yacub. They demanded money from him but he refused to give any and walked away. While on Hancock Bridge, the accused, it is stated accosted the complainant again and repeated their demands. The complainant again refusing, Ibrahim, it is alleged maltreated him and removed Rs. 20 forcibly from his coat pocket.

After committing the offence both the accused ran away Mahomed Yacub was subsequently arrested and placed on a charge sheet.

ROBBED BLIND BEGGAR

The pathetic story of how a blind beggar's sole possession, a wooden box, was stolen under his very nose as alleged by two Mahomedans on July 20 last, was narrated on Saturday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, when Bakrideen Din Mahomed was remanded to police custody by His Worship till August 4.

The complainant was a blind beggar living in a tea-shop at Mahomedan Street.

On the 20th of July last at 3 a.m., it is alleged, the complainant was sleeping at the place when he heard his wooden box being removed. He got up, but being blind he could not see the person stealing the box. He suspected Bakrideen and another person named Shaffi as the culprits.

Complainant was making his own enquiries from the day of the theft till last night, and he found that both the suspects were indifferent towards him and stopped visiting his house. He, therefore, lodged a complaint with the police, and Bakrideen was subsequently arrested.

The other suspect Shaffi has not been traced as yet.

SMUGGLING OF RAW SILK

The following is the copy of a telegram sent to the Commerce Member, Simla, on the 26th July 1934 and copies to Finance Member and H. P. Mody, Simla:—

"Smuggling of raw silk is also going on Via Siam Burma Frontier. Large quantities of Canton and Shanghai Filatures are shipped to Bangkok and from there brought to Burma. To safeguard trade and Government Revenues prompt action ought to be taken immediately. Unless the offences are made penal smuggling will continue."—Karanjia Care Gobhai Karanjia Ltd. Gobhai Karanjia Ltd., 26-7-34, 238-40, Musjid Bunder Road.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

All seeking employment should apply Lentin's Employment Bureau, 33, Meadows Street, without any fees and commission. (2774).

An Aeroplane Pilot Is Wanted Who is in possession of a licence for instructional purposes for helping the Raja of Vizianagram to complete his course for the aeroplane. A licence and for working as his pilot on his aeroplane. An aeroplane Ground Engineer is also wanted to work on the Raja Saheb's aeroplane. Apply immediately with photograph stating age, qualifications and salary needed, to the Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram House, Wa'tair. (8708)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted a responsible post as Rent Collector or Cashier, best references from Government and Cash Security can be furnished if desired. Please write Box No. 2765, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL

Shorthand of three easy lessons, taught by post in two months, accurate speed acquired M. R. Dutt, B.A., Halderbagan, Chandernagore. (2755).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Required by a prominent firm of European Belting manufacturers already having an extensive business in India, an influential Agent for Ahmedabad. Stocks will be held by manufacturers in Bombay if necessary. Apply Box No. 2762 'Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income up to Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

2nd Glorious Week

He—the 9-year kid—encountered — terrible odds for His Lord — (with full belief in him) many attempts to turn him proved futile

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S

Hindi Musical Super Production

BHAKTA PRALHAD

(HINDI.)

Featuring—

Master KRISHNAKANT, RATNAPRABHA, SALVI, SHAKUNTALA, PIROJ, JAVDEKAR.

Delicious Music, Gorgeous Scenes

you should not fail to see and hear it — —

AT

MINERVA TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

DEPARTURES BY MAIL BOAT

Mr. M. R. Ahuja the first Trade Commissioner to Italy appointed by the Government of India sailed by the mail-boat to London with his wife and children. Mr. Ahuja will be at the India office in London for a few months for training and then he will open his office at Rome as the Indian Trade Commissioner at Italy.

Sir Harry and Lady Haig are also among the passengers who sailed by the mail-boat on Saturday.

Coming Very Shortly

Sagar Movietone Picture

Soul of an Angel
Smile of a Courtsan!
Her feet danced but her heart at a standstill—See this fascinating story.

DANCING GIRL

Direction RAMNIK DESAI

SWAROOPRANI JADDANBAI YAKUB

WITH

MEHBOOB, KAYAMALI, PESSI, PATEL, MISRA.

SUPER TALKIES

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ELUSIVE—

Here this moment and away the next!

The Mysteries Of The

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

will confound you

—a Saraswatee Cinetone's MARATHI musical super

wherein

Master VITHAL.

the darling of the masses makes a triumphant return to the silver screen

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Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

HE SACRIFICED HIS ONLY SON FOR HIS HOST!!

Hospitality meant more to him than his Son!!

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HINDI MUSICAL SUPER

BHAKTA-KE-BHAGWAN
BHAKTA-KE-BHAGWAN
BHAKTA-KE-BHAGWAN

or

KING SHRIYAL

featuring

Directed by:— Mr. GUNJAL

DADABHAI SARKARI, DEOBALA, DAMODAR, KAPOOR, DRUPAD ROY

COMING—

From: SATURDAY, the 4th August 1934

AT

Minerva Talkies

Lamington Road

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Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 31, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. Of best Veneered and Jacobean complete household furniture by Roberts Devji and others, H.M.V. treadle spring machine gramophone, Grandfather clock, Godrej's cupboard, velvet and leather upholstered Chesterfield suites, Singer Machine, glass, crockery, plated and cutleryware, etc.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Babulal Mansion, next to Vienelli Restaurant, Seaface Chowpatty. of well made household furniture, Chesterfield suites, gramophone, Singer Machine, table ornaments, etc. On view.

VORA & CO., Auctioneers.

2nd Week 2nd Week

ALLURING, CAPTIVATING, GORGEOUS

Put them together and they spell

Sulochana

See and Hear her in an unforgettable romance of old Persia

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D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED and others.

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IMPERIAL CINEMA

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Wall-Street Operators Look To Cotton

DROUGHT N WEST STILL UNBROKEN

Improved Political And Technical Situation

MARKED ABSENCE OF SELLING

World Awaitig August 8 Bureau Report

Bombay, July 18.

Improved political situation in Europe together with improved technical situation ad partial rains in drought area sulted in renewed bull support in New York cotton market on Friay. The market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by Wall-Street buying an buying on a reaction theory. The market is now awaiting he Bureau report due on August

DAMAGE TO CROP

During the morh excessive heat continued over large area of Texas and Oklahoma and serious damage is expectd. However, the weekly ojcial reprts did not show any important damage and poor consumption figures and disturbed European olitical situation induced heavy long liquidation. Scattered showers are reported in South Texas bringing partial chief but wenow learn that near two-thirds o the crop in North parts of Texas and Oklahoma is still under deterioration where excessive heat continues. The Bareau repor is expected to be about 9 3/4 Million bales and the technical situation of the market is healthy.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market reached both high and low levels for day during the first fifteen minutes on Friday. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 4 points with October 12.76. There was steady speculation buying on better political news from Austria and prices recorded a rise of 14 points from the opening level and October was quoted 12.90c. Later on the market was quiet but in the absence of any selling prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a net rise of 14 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 15 points at 12.95c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 17 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices improved 17 points at 12.23c. per lb.

GENERAL RECOVERY.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—Less apprehension regarding the European situation and steadier Wall Street advices led to a recovery in all American markets.

Weather news continues somewhat mixed but the fact remains that the drought in the West as a whole remains unbroken whilst the heavy rains in South Texas are reported to have caused some damage owing to the advanced state of the crop. It is also being realised that the yield in the West may prove very poor and with the Dallas News Agency estimating condition in Texas and Oklahoma at 43 per cent the forthcoming Bureau may be a surprise to the trade.

BULL SIDE

A week ago our Head Office cabled to the effect that they doubted whether the yield in Texas and Oklahoma will exceed the Bankhead allotment which is 3,237,530 bales and 782,631 bales respectively. With the continued drought in the West, a bullish long range weather forecast for August and less favourable crop reports from Egypt, China and Russia where earlier crop estimates are being largely reduced we can see big possibilities on the bull side.

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 6.68. The market was nervous owing to uncertainty about European political situation. There was Continental selling which resulted in a further decline of 3 points and October reached the low level of the day 6.65. At this level there was some buying from Bombay operators which saved the market from a further fall. Later on there were buying orders from York and firm New York advices resulted in a sharp rise of 11 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 6.76. Drought remains unbroken in Texas and there was some trade buying which met with occasional profit-taking. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 9 points at 6.97d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was fairly firm with rapid improvement in American cotton prices and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close July was quoted 5.23, October 5.17 and January 5.17.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was a fair demand for Egyptian Cotton and both Sakel and uppers futures fared well. Sakels closed at a rise of 7 to 2 points with spot cotton 5 points down at 8.50. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points with spot cotton 3 points up at 7.25d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was firm for Sakels while Ashmouni contracts were easy on absence of any buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 16 to 12 points while Ashmouni futures declined one to four points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 12.90 plus 18 (10-14 a.m.)

Lowest 12.76 plus 04 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool October Highest 6.76 plus 05 (3-06 p.m.)

Lowest 6.65—06 (10-15)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Technical position more favourable; Western Belt rains confined to South-west Texas, Arkansas; better feeling with regard to European situation; weather market.

New York: Do not think market will change much either way for the near future but in the long run feel market likely to go higher.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Advance owing to improved political outlook. Liquidation apparently over. A continuance of present weather will do harm. Advise buying, as an unfavourable Bureau is expected.

Liverpool: Steady professional market improved on better political news Continent and good American cables.

New York: Firmness reflects abatement selling all markets. Temperatures continue high. Scattered rains Texas.

New York: The strength of the market is due to improved technical position and continued drought in Northern two-thirds of Texas and Oklahoma. Better feeling prevails with regard to Austria.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-06 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt, Texas Gulf Coast and South Texas.

Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy with scattered showers.

8-34 p.m.: Less pressure covering developments awaited.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 27.

October 1934	12.86+14
December 1934	12.98+16
January 1935	13.02+18
March 1935	13.14+16
May 1935	13.21+16
July 1935	13.26+16
Middling Spot	12.95+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 27.

October 1934	12.83+17
December 1934	12.98+17
January 1935.. ..	12.98+18
Middling Spot	12.83+17

NEW YORK.
New York, July 27.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.88
December 1934	13.01
January 1935	13.03
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.88
December 1934	12.99
January 1935	13.1

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 26.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	13,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	3,00
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
July 1934		6.82+03
August 1934 ..		6.77+02
September 1934 ..		6.75+02
October 1934 ..	6.66	6.73+02
November 1934 ..		6.69+02
December 1934 ..		6.69+02
January 1935 ..	6.63	6.69+02
February 1935 ..		6.69+02
March 1935		6.70+02
April 1935		6.6 +02
May 1935		6.69+02
June 1935		6.69+02
July 1935		6.67+01
Middling Spot ..		6.97+09

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 28

Following a rise of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward cotton market opened very steady at Rs. 224-12 for Broach A/M delivery. There was a marked absence of selling. Outsiders were freely buying call options and prices improved to Rs. 225-12. The undertone of the market was very steady and improved political situation in Europe influenced some speculative support.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and closed at a rise of 5 points. Prices in the local market improved to Rs. 227/8 but later on reports of rain in Texas induced increased selling and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. Rs. 216/4
Broach A/M. Rs. 226
Oomra D J. Rs. 198
Bengal D J. Rs. 145/4.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 28

Bengal Superfine	155/57
Bengal Fine	150/52
Bengal F G	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150/52
Sindh-Punjab F G	145
Wardha-Hingt	209/11
Nagpur/Savner	209/11
Pundhurna	201/03
Yeotmal	200/02
Arvi	199/201
Ellichpur	199/200
Amraoti-Berar	194/95
Khamgaon	194/95
Mulkapur	190/92
Khandesh	187/89
Jalna/Sailu	190/92
Burwah/Sanavad	199/201
Broach Fine	220/23
Punjab American	226/31
Punjab American mix	218/21
Cambodia	276/81
Miraj/Sangli	215/21
Compta Good	221/26
Bagalkot	196/201
Kampala	353
Busoga	351
Jinja	347
Manza	341

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1 1	280,568
Central India	278	225,996
Barsi and Nagar	139	177,955
Hyderabad-Gaorani	448	50,179
Berar	434	457,168
Central Provinces	7	114,671
Total Oomras	1,317	1,306,537
Dholera	37	143,570
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	...	58,961
Sind-Punjab	206	182,510
Broach	276	331,089
Coompta & Dharwar	...	71,902
Westerns-Northerns	206	50,251
Cocoanada	...	6475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	206	37,143
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	26,383
Egyptian & African	332	169,834
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	2,580	2,389,641

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 26th July.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	611	371,878
Japan & China	2,715	1,046,257
Coast Ports	...	20,639
Up-country by Rail	...	129,397
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,226
Total	3,326	1,575,397

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 28.

	Bales.
Khandesh	11
Central India	278
Barsi-Nugger	139
Hyderabad-Gaorani	448
Berar	434
Central Provinces	7
Dhollera	37
Sind-Punjab	206
Broach	276
Western-Northerns	206
Tinnivery and Cambodia	206
East Africans	332
Total Cotton	2,580
	cwts.
Wheat	11,872
Linseed	5,842
Rape, Rai & Mustard Seeds	696
Gingellyseed	405
Poppyseed	177
Groundnuts	7,060
Castorseed	4,785
Rice	5,973
Myrabollams	34
Cottonseed	382
Mowraseed	577
Gram	1,369
Joowar	63
Batley	8
Bajree	3,092
	tons.
Coal	1,954

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 28

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/8
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4
Tone: Easy.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 27

September	1.73 plus 03
December	1.80 plus 04
March	1.82 plus 02
May	1.87 plus 04

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 28

Java ready	13 15 3
S S Nizam	4 2 0
S S Arabia	4 1 0
S S Himalaya	4 1 6
S S Nawab	4 1 0
July shipment	4 1 6
July September shipment	4 1 0
Oct-December shipment	4 0 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 28

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/6/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/8/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent B D L 105/9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/3
4 per cent 1934/37 100/1
4 per cent 1943 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 110
5 per cent 1935 103
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/5/3 and improved to Rs. 89/6 on renewed buying. The undertone was steady.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 27.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/-.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. sellers 21/0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 27.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-1/16 sellers.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool July 27

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.20
Fine (Good Staple)	5.35
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.50
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.45
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.60
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.42
Fine	3.52
Superfine	3.62
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 27.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 22/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 22/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 26/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 27.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. nominal 6/3-3/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 27.

Silver—Market closed steady.

	To day's Prices
Spot	20-1/16
Forward	20-3/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 27.

Gold bars Fine per oz.. £6/18/0-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 27.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.05
Amsterdam	7.45 1/4
Brussels	21.4
Madrid	36.85
Milan	58.75
Berne	15.44-1/2
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.25
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate ..	5.03-11/16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

SAKELLARIDIS :—

July 1934	8.30
October 1934	8.39
November 1934	8.4.
December 1934	8.45
January 1935	8.48
March 1935	8.52
May 1935	8.57
F. G. F. Spot	8.50

LONDON METALS.
London. July 27.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F. O. B.	234-1/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 28

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan.-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Mail
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 268
Banks selling T T 266
Banks buying T T 263 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 1/2 27th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 28th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 28th instant
Java/London 7.11 1/4 27th instant
London/Paris 76.40 27th instant
London/Belgium 21.49 27th instant
London/Switzerland 15.44 1/2 27th instant
London/Italy 58.75 27th instant
London/Berlin 13.05 27th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 27th instant
London/New York 5.03 11/16 27th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.45 27th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-18-0 26th instant £6-18-0 1/2 27th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 26th instant 20 1/16 27th instant
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 26th instant 20 3/16 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 46.20 26th instant 46.00 27th instan
London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent 26th instant 13/16 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 26th instant 1 per cent 27th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

U. S. COTTON BELT

WEATHER FORECAST

East: Generally fair with local thunder showers.
Central: Partly cloudy.
West: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

LIVERPOOL WOOL AUCTION

3rd Day

Liverpool, July 27

Wool offered 5,400 bales, withdrawn 2,725 bales.
Market firm, good competition.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 124 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/2
Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 214 Liverpool July 6.81 Rs. 82 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1935 224 Liverpool May 1935 6.68 Rs. 67 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1935 224 New York May 13.26 Rs. 67 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, July 27.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134
National Bank of India ..	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

SEEDS.
London, July 27.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. paid £10-8-9.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-17-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont' c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-6-3.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-16-3.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 27

Spot Silver 45 3/4 —1/4c
July delivery 46.00 —20c.
September delivery 46.03—22c
Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

LARGE BUDLEE BUSINESS

BOMBAY, July 28

The local share bazar was dull and featureless to-day with a fairly large "Budlee" business. The last day for transferring of open business is 31st July Tuesday. There was scattered selling in Tata Steel shares which resulted in a decline of Rs. 4 in Defd shares while ordinary shares were down by annas six. Other sections Mills, Hydro Electric and Cement shares were quiet with restricted turnover. It being the end of month there was less disposition to operate. The undertone of the market is good and any favourable development is expected to have hardening effect on values. Money market is easy and large amounts are available at cheap rates. A fairly large amount of over Rs. 13 1/2 crores will be released in due course in woy of repayments of loans. This sum must find some channels of employment.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	730	0
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	253	2
100 Central India	215	0
100 Colaba	95	10
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
200 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	82	8
250 Currim	5	0
100 Gokak	140	0
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	118	12
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	143	12
250 Laxmi	702	3
100 Madhowji	10	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji 2	1300	0
250 Model	56	0
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	128	12
100 Oosmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	275	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	73	2
100 Swadeshi	163	12
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	99	0
25-50 Central	29	5
500 Imp. F. Paid	1392	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	347	8
50-100 India	110	0
5 Union	4	15
CEMENTS.		
100 Bundi	31	3
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	395	0
10 Katni Def.	1275	0
100 Katni Ord.	337	8
75 Okha	168	12
10 Punjab	20	5
100 Shahabad	343	12
70 United	89	0
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	34	10
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	152	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1455	0
10 Ajmer	8	8
50 Bom. Tram	145	5
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 28

Bombay Dyeing 729 31 30
Century 252 251/14 254 253
Central India 213
Kohinoor 143 44 143
New Great 128
Simplex 74 73
Swadeshi 163
Bundi 31/8 31/10 30/4
Indian Cement 397 96 95 400 398
Tata Steel Defd 276/14 71 77 272
Tata Steel Ord 71/4 70/6 71 70/10
Bombay Steam 301
Bombay Burma 445 446 445
Tata Hydro 144
Andhra 1456 53 57 1455
Tram 145

10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	44 11
1000	Tata Power	1088 12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr. Patty	122 0
100	C. Province	90 5
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	81 0
100	Pachora Jamner	84 0
100	Sara Sirajgung	89 0
500	Tapty Valley	767 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	18 6
30	Tata Steel Def.	272 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	70 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	181 4
50	Belapur Sugar	213 12
250	Bom. Steam	300 10
125	Bom. Burma	445 10
50	Bom. Burma Conty	147 8
8sh.	B B Petrol	3 0
50	Bom. Telephone	94 4
100	Ind. Bleaching	132 8
100	Ind. Radio Df.	552 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	530 0
1000	Port Canning	572 8
15	Scindia	9 3
30	Tata Construction	78 4
25	Tata Oil	20 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
250	Bom. Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bom. Trams	82 0
5	p c Central India	468 12
7	p c Katni 1st	125 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	148 12
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7	p c Tata Hydro	135 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1375 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7½	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	148 8
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Over 195 Crores

Bombay, July 28.

Bar gold to the value of Rs. 1,32,33,908 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, July 28.

The s.s. "President Monroe", which sailed from Bombay on Saturday morning, carried bar gold worth Rs. 16,15,178 for New York. The P. and O. mail steamer, "Rajputana", which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried consignments of gold worth Rs. 1,16,18,730, bearing the following instructions:—

To New York, via London, Rs. 40,28,691, to New York, option London, Rs. 1,67,696, to London, Rs. 4,56,976 and the rest to London option, New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs 1,95,51,81,286.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 26th July 8,177 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,387,061 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,460,658 bales
Decrease 73,597 bales

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 27

PER 100 LBS.
July 63 7/8 plus 5/8d
October 66 3/8 plus 7/8d
December 68 3/4 plus 7/8d
May 70 3/8 plus 7/8d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 27

July	13.93 plus 13
August	14.04 plus 19
September	14.13 plus 17

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 27

PER BUSHEL—
July 0.96 3/4c
September 0.98 1/2 plus 3/8c.
December 1.50 plus 3/4 c

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Buyers Hesitant

London, July 28

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Report:—During the week under review China sold and there has been some liquidation of bull contracts but buyers have shown hesitation in making fresh commitments. There was more resistance at the lower level where China was more inclined to buy and there was also a demand from the bazars, the latter being fairly consistent buyers. Although the decline attracted little enquiry from New York, this quarter has shown little interest. The tone at the moment is appearing rather dull."—Reuter.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 28

Following a decline of 3/16d. in London silver prices and 1/4 cent in New York Silver prices, the local silver market opened quiet at Rs. 56-14. Shanghai Exchange on London declined to 1/4 which influenced some selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 56-11. Gold market was also quiet with scattered selling

Ready silver	56 11 0
Ashad delivery	56 11 0
Shravan delivery	56 13 0
Ready gold	34 5 0
Ashad delivery	34 5 0
Shravan delivery	34 5 3

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 28

Broach J/A opening 214; highest 214; lowest 212 3/4; close 213 1/2

Broach A/M 1935 opening 223; highest 223 1/2; lowest 222 3/4; close 223 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 195 1/2; highest 195 1/2; lowest 194 1/2; close 195 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 143 1/2; highest 143 1/2; lowest 142 1/2; close 143 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 28 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 10 1/2

Further Rise Of 7 Points In New York Cotton

BETTER TECHNICAL POSITION AND TRADING FAIRLY ACTIVE

Gold Unchanged But Silver Slightly Better

STEADY TONE IN JUTE, RUBBER AND LINSEED

BOMBAY, July 28.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling Franc crossrates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

The New York cotton market opened steady and closed firm on Commission Houses buying and short covering due to the better technical position and the lack of rains in drought areas. Trading was fairly active on speculative buying.

SMALL RISE IN SILVER.

London gold remained unchanged but silver improved a little.

VERY STEADY TONE IN WHEAT.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled very steady on good trade demand.

JUTE, RUBBER AND LINSEED STEADY.

The London metal market was closed. Jute, rubber and linseed maintained a steady tone.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 28.

Previous closing	.....	12.86
To-day's opening	.....	12.85
Difference	.....	—.01
To-day's closing	.....	12.93
Difference	.....	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	..... Rs.	217-4
April-May	..... Rs.	227

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 28.

Previous closing	.....	6.73
To-day's opening	.....	6.77
Difference	.....	+.04
To-day's closing	.....	6.78
Difference	.....	+.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 28.

The market further improved on commission houses buying and covering by shorts due to the better technical position and the lack of rains in drought areas but uncertainty regarding the future crop outlook kept prices from making a rapid advance as a result of which operators became hesitant pending further developments in weather conditions and the issuance of private crop estimates.

Business in October was done at 12.85 i.e. 1 point lower than the previous closing. Trading was fairly active on good speculative buying induced by better Liverpool advices and a firm tendency of the Stock Exchange with October gradually rising to 12.89 while prices further appreciated on renewed buying by speculators with the market finally closing at 12.93 for October with a rise of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 28.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.76/12.76) 12.86/12.85
December (12.92/12.88) 12.98/12.98
January (12.97/12.97) 13.02/13.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 28.

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American July (6.77) 6.87
American October (6.68) 6.78
Egyptian July (8.30) 8.34
Egyptian October (8.39) 8.43

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 28. 10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 1 point down. Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 225 and Rs. 226-12. As New York cotton futures closed 7 points up Broach A-M. was traded in at Rs. 226-12 at 10-0 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 28.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 26 1/8) dol 26 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/2) dol 11 1/8.
U S Steel Common (dol 34 1/2) dol 34 7/8
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 83 1/4) dol 81.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 28.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 28.

Previous closing	.....	5.03 1/2
To-day's opening	.....	5.03 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.03 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 28.

Previous closing	.....	5.03 11/16
To-day's opening	.....	5.03 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.03 3/4
Difference	.....	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 28.

Previous closing	.....	76.40
To-day's opening	.....	76.40
To-day's closing	.....	76.40
Difference	.....	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 28.

London on New York Exchange opened at 5.03 5/8 and advanced to 5.03 11/16 thereafter movements were narrow and unimportant.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.03 3/4

The Franc opened at 76.40 and stood at that figure throughout.

The sterling Franc crossrate closed at 76.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 28.

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/4d.	20 1/8d.
Forward	20 3/16d.	20 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 28.

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) 6-18-0 1/2

BULLION

London, July 28.

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 1/16d.) 20 1/8d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 28.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 28.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.75 1/2) 5.74 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay (95 1/2) 95 1/2
London on Milan (58.78) 58.78
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

London, July 28.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 56/13, 56/13 and 56/15. In absence of any stimulating advices from abroad the market was devoid of speculative interest and prices eased slightly on local selling and some liquidation and closed steady at Rs. 56/10, 56/10 and 56/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/5, 34/5 and 34/5/6. Trading was rather quiet due to the lack of enquiry and prices declined slightly on some speculative selling and liquidation and closed at Rs. 34/4/9, 34/4/9 and 34/5/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 28.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 66 1/2 and December 68 7/8. Prices advanced on good trade demand and shortcovering influenced by better foreign advices and a fair volume of business changed hands.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 28.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 97 5/8 and September at 99 1/4. There was good buying by commission houses and covering owing to unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 28.

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 44 5/8 and December at 45 5/8 trade was good buyer and prices improved on good general buying.

Chicago rye was unquoted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 28.

Argentine linseed opened very steady on the continuance of unfavourable weather conditions with September closing at 14.16.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 28.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£231 3/8 buyers £231 5/8 sellers. Quiet closed.

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/4 to £32 1/2) closed.

Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 1/8) £14 1/4 sellers.

Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted

Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

RUBBER

Spot (7) 7 buyers.
Oct-Dec. (7 1/8) 7 1/8 buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug. (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. (£11 7/8) £11 15/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July-Aug. (£10 1/2) £10 1/2 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria July-Aug. (£10 5/16) £10 5/16 sellers

LIMITED BUSINESS

In Jute Shares

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Jute Shares ruled steady at about yesterday's rates and only limited business was reported. Coals were steady. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous section electrical issues were in demand while others showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Govt. Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/6; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/5.

Banks: Allahabad pref 125; Imperial fully paid 1367.

Railway: Shahdara (Delhi Saharanpur light 132 ex. div.

Cotton: Kesoram 3/14.

Coals: Bengal 233/8; New Beerbhoom ord 12/14; North Damuda 3/8.

Jutes: Jowrah 50; Kamarhatty 521; Lawrence 455; National 22/12; Nuddea 30/4.

Miscellaneous:—Benares Electric 12/14 small odd lot; Bengal Telephone ordy new issue 15/12; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 107/8; Indian Galvanising 8/4; B.I. Corporation ordy 1/10; Calcutta Tramways ordy 17; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 7/4.

Sugars: Balrampur 15/4 small lots; Carew and Co., 19/8.

Teas: Dhelakhat 29/8 small lot; Dimakusi 34; Eastern Cachar 11/4; Gillapukhri 28/4; Hattikhira 27/12; Texpore 12.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1913/43 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 102/12; 4 per cent 1910/40 Calcutta Municipal debs. 102/12.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 27.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent. P. A.	17
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	49
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P.	13
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	39
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	43
Columbia Gas	8
American Tel. & Tel.	108
Western Union Telg.	32 1/4
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	41
New York Central	20 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	24
Union Pacific R. R.	102
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	23
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr. Tobacco B.	74
Dupont de Nemours	86
Canadian Pacific	12
Betheleham Steel	27
United States Steel	31 3/4
American Smelting	33
Noranda Mines	37
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 7/8
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	25
Ford Motors of Canadia "A"	18
General Motors	26 3/4
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	41
Philips Petrol	15
Md. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlanti Refining	22
Socony	13 7/8
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg.	12
Chase Bank	23 1/2
National City Bank	22
Sun Life of Canada	375
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	19
General Foods	28
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	10
Amr. Locomotive	18

Market acted well in view of various difficulties. Bethelehem Steel Pref. has declared a dividend of dol. 1 3/4. Its Common shares earned 56 Cents for 2nd quarter 1934. Carloadings down 41000.

New York Call Rate 1 per cent.
Anaconda 10 3/4.
U. S. Steel 34 1/4.
G. Motors 26 1/2.
I. Nickel 23 3/4.
Chase Bank 23 1/4.
City Bank 21 3/4.
Socony 13 3/4.
N. Y. Central 20 1/4.
W. U. Telg. 32.
Total business 2 1/2 million.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 28

Wheat September	3 14 0
Wheat January	4 2 0
Wheat May	4 3 0
Linseed September	6 13 0
Linseed May	6 10 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 27-7-34	7726000	9033000
Receipts yesterday 27-7-34	13000	25000
Exports to date 27-7-34	7636000	8499000
Stock at Ports 27-7-34	2473000	3107000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-7-34	1153000	1217000
Stock at Liverpool 27-7-34	966000	832000
Visible Supply 27-7-34	5366000	6560000
Quantity in Sight 27-7-34	12215000	14029000
Quantity out of Sight 27-7-34	13402000	14264000

SUPPLY BILLS AND T. T.'s

It is notified for general information that the revised rules governing the issue of Supply Bills and Telegraphic Transfers cannot be brought into force from the date mentioned in the Press Communique issued by the Controller of the Currency on the 11th June, 1934, namely, the 1st September, 1934. The existing rules and rates will, therefore, remain in force until further notice.

NEW COTTON DECREE IN GERMANY

BERLIN, July 27.

The Cotton Control Board has decreed that the spinning mills must not in future consume a monthly average of raw-materials greater than 70 per cent. of the monthly average for the first three months in 1934. Producers, distributors and consumers of flax, jute and hemp must advise the authorities of the amount of their stocks by August 8.—Reuter

MONSOON STRONG IN CHOTA NAGPUR

Heavy Rain Will Occur In United Provinces

POONA, July 28.

The monsoon has been strong in north of peninsula, Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces and Punjab Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan and Sorth Madras Coast and local in Assam, Bengal West Central India East and North Punjab and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Central Provinces, Kashmir Northwest Frontier Provinces, Guarat and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall:

Toungoo and Mandalay, two inches; Akyab and Lashio, one and half; Mergui, Yamethin, Bhamo and Maymyo, one; Silchar, five; Purnea, four; Chittagong, two Darmanga and Dinajpur, one and hauf; Patna, one; Lucknow, and Dehra Dun, three; Saugor and Bahraich, two; Mainpuri and Bareilly, one and half; Cawnpore, one; Ambala, four; Murree, one and malf; Bombay five; Bellary, three; Raichur, and Anantapur, two; Masulipatam and Cocanada, one and half and Mahableshwar and Curnool, one.

Forecast:—

Monsoon will be strong in West United Provinces and Punjab Hills and will be active generally in East United Provinces, Bihar, Burma and the peninsula and rainfall will increase and extend in Guparat, central parts of country, plains of East and North Punjab, Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Provinces.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—

Locally heavy rain will occur in West United Provinces and in and near Punjab Hills during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.14 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.5 degrees 2.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.2 degrees 1.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 94 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 102 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 4.67 inches

Total rainfall during the month 13.32 inches

Total rainfall during the year 41.81 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 28

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 28-7-34 at Colaba Point 4.67"; Fort 3.90"; J. J. Hospital 3.97"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 4.03"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 41.77; Fort 53.92; J. J. Hospital 46.38; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 46.89

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 43.70; Fort 50.26; J. J. Hospital 48.42

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 18.77; Fort 30.42; J. J. Hospital 22.58; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 21.95

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28TH JULY 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DECREASE IN PRODUCE CROPS

Liverpool Wheat Prices Attractive

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

WHEAT.—According to Broomhall the total production of wheat, rye, barley and oats in Europe including Russia will be 1399 million bushels less than in 1933. For wheat the total European production is shown at 480 million bushels less than 1933. Liverpool prices being about 20 cents lower as compared with Chicago a gradual recovery is expected, as Australia and Argentine both large exporting countries will not have their new crops available till December and have to face weather vegaries. Canada with the estimated small carry-over of 180 million bushels and prospects of a crop estimated at around 300 million bushels with an average domestic consumption of 125 million bushels is unlikely to be a serious competitor for some time. We continue to hold a favourable opinion of Liverpool wheat and strongly recommend to continue purchases.

Stop That Dunping Of Burnese Rice

Madras Govt. Must Protect Agriculturists

DEWAN BAHADUR'S PLEA FOR MORE REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE

TANJORE, July 28.

"While every other local Government has devoted and is devoting considerable attention to studying the economic condition of the people in this period of crisis and devising remedial measures by suitable action, the Madras Government hve done practically nothing to ease the situation and to protet the interests of the agriculturists' situation and to protect the interests of the agriculturists committed to their care."

U. P. GOVT'S EXAMPLE.

"For example, the Government of the Unied Provinces have reviewed at length the present economic situation in their Provinces as a result of the slump in prices," said Dewai Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, to the Tanjore Delta Mirasdar and Land-Owners' Special Conference, held here to-day.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

Continuing Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao said:—

"The remission of land revenue and rent after the depression in that province amounted to nearly five crores of rupees and the Government have under consideration a scheme for the fluctuation of land revenue and rent in response to major fluctuations in prices. They have other schemes for financing permanent improvements, for debt conciliation and redemption, for industrial development, for the regulation of sales with a view to relieve the pressure of creditors on the agriculturists."

INCREASING THEIR BURDENS.

"The Madras Government have besides, introduced re-settlement rates which in most cases have exceeded the existing rates by 18-3/4 per cent. They have increased the water rates in the Godavari and Kistna Delta by 25 per cent., and in the Cauvery Delta by imposition of a flat water rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per acre on second crop wet and on new "Udu" cultivation. They have ordered the re-classification of irrigation sources in Tanjore delta which I understand would increase the existing burdens by about 5½ lakhs of rupees. The Government have also introduced varying water rates for the irrigation of dry crops. This will also considerably increase their burdens. Notwithstanding the tremendous fall in the price of paddy and other agricultural produce by about 50 per cent since 1929, the only relief and help which the Government of Madras have afforded is the remission and suspension of land revenue by 12½ per cent for two years."

PLIGHT OF RYOT.

"I presume that the Government are fully aware of the existing conditions in this province. In terms of produce the ryot's rupee costs him now twice as much as it did before the depression. For the payment of land revenue and interest charges on his debt, the ryot has now to sell double the quantity of paddy or other agricultural produce for the purpose of keeping to his existing engagements. The outturn from his lands has not admittedly doubled and he is, therefore, unable to keep his existing engagements. When such is state of things, the further increase of his existing obligations at the present juncture by additional taxation either by increasing water rates or increasing the assessments by reclassification of sources is altogether without any justification. In contrast with the action taken in other provinces during this period of depression to relieve the agriculturists, the attitude of the Madras Government is understandable."

RICE IMPORTS.

"In recent years," continued Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, "China, Malaya, Siam, Indo-China and other countries in the East have themselves begun to grow more rice. These countries did not hitherto grow rice to any appreciable extent and some of them which hitherto imported rice from this country are now exporting their surplus rice to India. The exports from Indo-China and Siam mostly into South Indian ports during the last six month amounted to 120,000 tons. They are thus making serious inroads into this province and are disturbing the rice market. For some time, the Government of Inda have been making diplomatic representations to the French Government, but without any result so far."

BURMESE COMPETITION.

"Our real competitor at the present day is Burma. We have lost our market in Ceylon, Malabar and various parts of this presidency and Burmese rice which costs much less and which is inferior in quality has taken the place of our rice in several districts in this Presidency. This is the crux of the problem and unless we regain our home market at least in this province, as early as possible and retain them permanently, I do not see any prospect of a better price for the agricultural classes whose main income is derived by the cultivation of paddy.

STOP THAT DUMPING.

During the last twenty years, Burma has greatly increased her area under paddy and has necessarily to export her surplus produce. Burma (including Shan States) produces nearly seven to eight millions tons of rice of which she exports nearly 3½ to 4 million tons and unless the exports of Burma rice into this presidency are brought under regulation, I do not see the slightest prospect of any permanent improvement in the price levels of rice in this province. The dumping of about a million tons of rice from Burma into India much of which comes into this Province, naturally disturbs the rice market in this Presidency."

PLEA FOR REGULATION.

It seems to me, therefore, that we have reached a situation when some amount of inter-provincial regulation has become necessary. I know that any resolution on inter-provincial trade in India will be objected to by Burma and also as a violation of accepted principles. I venture to think however, that recent examples of marketing legislation in Great Britain and Germany with a view to control the prices and source to the agriculturists a better price for their products during this period of acute crisis will dispell all doubts in the matter. The regulation of inter-provincial movement to prevent the cultivators and traders of one province from causing injury to the cultivators and traders of other province by dumping their products on them during this period of acute depression and thus reducing the prices of agricultural produce below the cost of production."—United Press.

MORE STRINGENT CONDITIONS IN THE MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS SHOW SIGNS OF STRENGTHENING

Treasury Bills Allotted At Extremely Cheap Rate

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 28.

More stringent conditions prevailed throughout the week in the Money market and recourse to the clearing banks became necessary though borrowers usually preferred to sell bills which was a cheaper form than borrowing.

Discounts showed signs of strengthening but the extremely cheap rate on the allotment of this week's treasury bills caused disappointment and easier conditions prevail again.

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES

Last Day

Liverpool, July 28.

Wool offered 19,750 bales, withdrawn 9,000 bales. Market closed unchanged. Good clearance prevented only by limits.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 28th day of July 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B.T.	Apr-May	July-Aug.
10-30	Rs. 224/12	220/12
12-30	Rs. 226	222
2-30	Rs. 226/12	222/12
4-30	Rs 226/8	222/8

	Apr-May	July-Aug.
Highest	227/4	223/4
Lowest	224/12	220/12
Settlement Rate	226	222

ROOM RATES.

Superfine	226
Fine	223
Fully Good	221
Good	219
To-day Appeal Survey was for	430

bales.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 28

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/14; Highest Rs. 25/15/6; Closing Rs. 25/15

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/10/3; Closing Rs. 26/13

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/12/6; Closing Rs. 17/13

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/8; Highest Rs. 22/14; Closing Rs. 22/11/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25/9; Highest Rs. 25/14/6; Closing Rs. 25/13

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 3, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 16, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 26, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset 7h. 16m.
Hgih Water: 1.29, 14.00.
Low Water: 7.26, 20.16.

MONDAY, July 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 31.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

B.P.C.C. URGENT MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, (30th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

RECEPTION SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Reception Sub-Committee will be held at the Congress House, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

PUBLICITY & PROPAGANDA SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee will be held at the Congress House, on Monday (30th inst.) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURES ON QUORAN.

Under the auspices of Qoranic Society Professor Zahooruddin will deliver lecture on Qoran in Urdu in the Anjuman Islam High School, ground floor, at Bori Bunder from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

THE "COTERIE."

"The "Coterie" will meet to-day (Sunday), at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" at 1 p.m. Coterie-an, K. Natarajan will speak on "The removal of Untouchability."

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood, the Bene Israel Stri-Mandal, the Young Israelite Society and the Israelite School Maccabeans; there will be public lecture by Prof. M. D. Altekar on "Desires and Feelings" at Sir Elly Kadoorie School today (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

KARNATAK FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The tenth anniversary of the Karnatak Free Night School will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidency of Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai B. Sukthanker. The Audience will be entertained with a small Kanarese drama, enacted by the students.

SHREE BUDDHIVARDHAK LECTURE SERIES.

Under the auspices of the Forbes Gujarati Sabha Shree Buddhivardhak Lecture series will be opened by D. B. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri to-day (Sunday) at 5-45 (S.T.) in Shree Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir, (365, Girgaon, Congress Lane, off Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4).

INDIAN LITERARY ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Indian Literary Association, Mr. P. R. Lele, will speak on "Late Mr. S. K. Kolhatkar and his Literary Works" at Madan House, Kandewadi Naka, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B. V. Varerkar, wellknown Play-wright will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION IN GIRGAUM WARD.

Under the Joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Girgaon Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation will be held at the Congress House to-day (Sunday) at (S.T.) when Mr. S. K. Patil will preside

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta Jt. Gen. Secretary, "Indian Section" T. S. will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Yoga-Its Meaning and Use".

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Girgaon Ward District Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation will be held at the Congress House to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

Mr. S. K. Patil will preside on the occasion.

GRAND VARIETY SHOW.

The 3 Arts Assam Flood Grand Variety Show will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m. at the Town Hall. The programme includes Dances (Indian and European by Mira Devi, Alakhgula, Sitara and Alakhnanda, Kawalli singing with bhau by Aheed Dilawar, Mehndi Reza, Md. Hashan of Calcutta, and a Harijan. Mr. F. M. Mistri and Janardhan will play Tabla and Bulbultarangs, and other items. 3Arts Orchestra will be in attendance. Tickets will be available from Town Hall to-day (Sunday) from 10 a.m.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSN. "CUP TOURNAMENT".

The drawn matches between the following teams will be played at the Marine Line ground (North end) today (Sunday).

Teams The Thavlava Union F.C., the Shri-Krishna F.C., time 3-15 p.m. Referee Mr. D. M. Kunder Linesmen B. M. Kotian, K. V. Shetty.

Teams Mogaveera Spirts "C"; Kanara Young Foot-Ballers "B" time 4-30 p.m. Referee M. C. Kotian Linesmen B. N. Rao., R. K. Kotian.

Teams, Vidyadaini Sport "B"; Kanara Brothers "A"; Time 5-45 p.m. Referee K. V. Devadiga. Linesmen K. L. Kangen, G. C. Puthran.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Life of Jimmy Dolan" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Professional Sweetheart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"King of the Jungle" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
To-day Morning Show at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Melody in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day Morning Show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Blue Danube" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express" Time as usual.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yudha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal. Indian programme of classical and light music. 11-30 a.m. European programme. Jos. Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Albert Sandler and his Orchestra. 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception satisfactory. 8-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Light music. 10 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. The week's news. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. 8 p.m. A talk. 8-15 p.m. Frank Stewart presents The Alphas. 9 p.m. A religious service from Canterbury Cathedral. 9-45 p.m. An organ recital, from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House. 10 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 10-55 p.m. A topical talk. 11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. S. Sohini will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"STEAMER MOVEMENTS."

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo on July 26th and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 31st at daylight.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Y. K. Pradhan is conducting classes in Astrology at Saraswati Mandir (near Kennedy Bridge) every Sunday between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ GIRGAUM.

Pandit Dwijendranathji Shashtri, will deliver a Vedic-Sermon, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Arya Samaj Mandir Kakadwadi Girgaum.

"LECTURE ON SOCIAL EVILS."

Mr. Vallabhdas R. Mehta Advocate will deliver a public lecture at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, 249, Frere Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. on "Social Evils"

MAPUCA UNION

The annual general meeting of the Mapuca Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the St. Sebastian Goan High School, Dabul, Bombay.

THE YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION.

The 18th annual general gathering of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Thakurdwar Marathi Municipal School Mr. M. N. Talpade, will preside.

TAXI DRIVERS UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Sunday), at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NAYAR SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Nayar Samaj, a meeting of the Malayalees will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Nayar Samaj Hostel premises, 17, Vincent Road, Dadar, to consider about Onam celebration.

SUDHAMSHU MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the 'Sudhamshu Mandal' the popular Marathi poet Mr. Y. D. Pendharkar alias 'Yashawant' will give a recital of his poems to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Dhuru Hall, Dadar at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a "Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony" will be held in the Nagu Sayaji Wadi to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

"MASTERS OF WISDOM."

Under the auspices of Swayam Jyotih Karyalaya, Mr. A. K. Kane will deliver the 2nd lecture of the Series on "Masters of Wisdom, etc.,—their qualification and work" to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Bhuvan, Plot No. 248, opposite Hindu Gymkhana North, Matunga (G.I.P.)

PUBLIC THANKS TO GANDHIJI

To-day's Meeting At Blavatsky Lodge

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Harijan Board writes.—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, a Public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chawpatty, to thank Mahatma Gandhi on the successful termination of his All-India Harijan tour and for his superhuman efforts for the regeneration of Hindu society.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside at the meeting.

Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, Sheth Mavji Govindji and Dr. N. D. Savarkar; Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and others will speak.

All are cordially invited.

PHYSICAL DEMONSTRATION

"A public performance of Physical Exercises and Drill will be held by the Members of the 'A' Ward Harijan Vyayam Shala to celebrate the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's All-India Harijan tour, to-day (Sunday) at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

Sjt. S. K. PATIL RELEASED

Welcomed In Bombay By Congressmen

Sjt. S. K. Patil, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the B.P.C.C. who was released on Saturday morning from the Visapur Jail, reached Byculla Railway Station at 6-54 the same evening, was cheered and accorded a hearty welcome by a big congregation of the E. Ward and other Congressmen.

Among those present were: Sjt. Achrekar, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Ward, Sjt. Patankar, Sjt. Patil, Chillap and others.

Sjt. Patil looked quite cheerful and was garlanded by many of those who were present.

LITERARY CIRCLE.

A meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab (The Literary Circle Bombay) will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Mr. Md. Hashin Ismail would be the host, and Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee Principal Law College Bombay, will read a Review on Rene Gronsath's Civilization of the East.

SANSKRIT PRACHARINI PATHSHALA.

The inaugural ceremony of the Sanskrit Pracharini Pathshala will be performed in the premises of Sagar Bhavan, Bhuleshwar at 9-15 a.m. today (Sunday) when on the occasion, Sri Gokulnathji Maharaj will be the Officiating Priest to declare the Pathshala open.

In the evening at 6 the convocation address will be delivered by Rai Bahadur Pandit Durgadut Panth of Kashipur (Nanital) in the spacious Hall of Madhav Baug C. P. Tank.

HARIJAN TOUR COMPLETION DAY

Harijan Sevak Mandal has arranged the following programme to-day (Sunday),

2 p.m. Clearing of the road and Ashram by Savarnas and Harijans.

5 p.m. Nagar Kirtan procession will start from Rastriya Shala Road and terminate at Municipal Hall.

6-30 p.m. Distribution of Prizes to Harijan students of Shroondhanand Ashram School by S. N. Kelby (P. Municipality) Harijan students will give Musical and Dramatic performances.

7-30 p.m. Cinema show at Municipal Hall Mahar Harijans will have Bhajan party at the Ashram.

"SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ."

The following is the result of the essays competition for the Dr. Bhau Daji Memorial Fund Prizes:—

Group I: Mr. Mangesh Ramchandra Nabar (Elphinstone College, Bombay) 1st Prive Rs. 40.

Group II: (1) Miss Saraswati R. Tinaiker (Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum) 1st Prize Rs. 15.

(2) Miss Anusuya N. Gunaji, Poona, 2nd Prize Rs. 10.

The above prizes will be given on application to the Hon. Secretary, Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264 Charni Road.

Fatal Fall From Running Train

Death due to shock and haemorrage following upon extensive fracture of the skull due to accidental fall from an up train going from Bombay Central to Grand Road."

This was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of Kassam Hassan, a thirteen-year old boy on Saturday.

The Madras Corporation's health staff is at present engaged in taking a census of the overcrowded middle class houses in the city. This work which commenced nearly two weeks ago will be completed in another week.

Rampur.—Muhammed Khan, Deputy Superintendent of U. P. Police and resident of Rampur has been taken on deputation by the Rampur Government and appointed Superintendent of State Police.—United Press

"ASHOK ASHRAM" AT BEDAUL

Shrimati Subhadra Devi Lays Foundation-Stone

(From A Correspondent.)

The National Flag was hoisted for the first time at Bedaul, in Muzaffarpur District, after the removal of the ban, when the foundation-stone of the "Ashok Ashram" was laid by Shrimati Subhadra Devi, the only lady-incharge of a relief camp of the Bihar Central Relief Committee at Rampur-Mari.

Sjt. Indra Daman Prasad, pleader of Muzaffarpur, presented the plot of land at Bedaul, for the Ashram, on which the huts for the relief camp of the Calcutta Sahayak Samithi were constructed.

The Flag was hoisted on a 40 feet high bamboo, visible from the distance of 3 to 4 miles. Dr. Ram Krishna Parikha, ex-Medical Officer of the Gurukul University at Hardwar, amidst the national slogans and songs, unfurled the Flag. He spoke on the significance of the National Flag and the national movement started by Mahatma Gandhi since the last 14 years.

In the evening in the presence of a large number of villagers, some of whom had come even from 15 to 20 miles distance, the main function of laying the foundation-stone of "Ashok Ashram" was observed. Shrimati Subhadra Devi, though unwell, took the chair. After the national songs and the speeches of Dr. Jagan Nath Mahodaya of Khandwa, now the district medi-

cal officer of Bihar Central Relief Committee, Sjt. Purna Chandra Vidyalankar and Satyadeo Vidyalankar, Shrimati Subhadra Devi performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Ashram. Her speech was very impressive. At the end of her speech she said: "You have given the name of the Great Emperor Ashok to this Ashram. The Great Emperor of Pataliputra established the kingdom of love, non-violence and truth, not only in India but in the whole world. Now the great Mahatma has shown us the same path. India can be free from all the worries only by following the path shown by those two great men of their time. If this Ashram can lead the people of this place to that path, the name of the Ashram will have some meaning. Let this Ashram be a token of love and relations established between Biharees and outsiders, in these days of great calamity. God may bless this little attempt of relieving the masses from their poverty.

BLOWN TO BITS IN EXPLOSION

Jury Holds No One Responsible For Death Of Man

At the inquest held over the body of Laxman Hari Rane, a welder in Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co. the Coroner's Jury, after hearing evidence of more than half a dozen witnesses, came to the following conclusion on Saturday:

That death was due to being blown to bits in an explosion which occurred in a refinery of the Baltic Oil Company at Reay Road, Bombay, on July 15 last; that the explosion was due to some combustible gas, (which had been formed in the tank), having got ignited when the deceased went into the tank with the welding apparatus in his hand contrary to strict orders. They were of opinion, however, that no one was criminally responsible for the death of the man, but added that there was negligence on the part of the authorities (Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co.) in not keeping a responsible officer to supervise the work.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay visited the Agricultural College.

CATTLE WAGON DERAILED

One Attendant And Few Buffaloes Killed

The District Traffic Superintendent at Bandikui, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires under date July 27:

While 215 up cattle goods was passing the Up outer signal of Kishengarh one wagon derailed and caused seven others behind it to capsize at 11-30 p.m. on the 26th.

One attendant named Bhabhal of Meerut City, aged 26 years and a few buffaloes were killed.

Line was cleared at 9-5 a.m. on the 27th.—A.P.

DERAILMENT ON KALKA SIMLA RAILWAY

The Divisional Superintendent, Delhi, N. W. Railway wires under date, July 27:—

At about 2-26 p.m. on the 27th a goods train engine and two vehicles were derailed at mile 44/25 between Kanoh and Kathleeghat stations on the Kalka Simla sections due to a hill slip. The nature of the hill slip will probably necessitate transhipment of all the trains for a duration of about four days.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE OPEN TEA SHOP

Suspect Armed With Jemmy Arrested

Following an attempt to break open a tea-shop at Tardeo to-day at two in the morning, the Agripada Police arrested one Narayan Venkappa and placed him before the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazgoan. The accused was remanded to police custody till August 11.

While applying for the remand, it was stated by the police that the complainant who is the owner of the shop saw the accused forcing open the lock with a jemmy. The complainant jumped up and caught hold of the accused but after a struggle the accused managed to run away. The complainant followed in pursuit and pathan watchman and a police constable helped to arrest the culprit, and took him to the police station.

MANAGER GRAY IN WITNESS BOX

Further Evidence In Petit's Case

Mr. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India, gave evidence on Saturday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in the case in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Miss Jinabai Petit are charged with having attempted to dispose of property with a view to cheat their creditors.

Witness stated that he paid Dwarkadas a reasonable sum on each occasion for valuing the pearls on behalf of the Bank.

Dwarkadas asked witness to pay him a fee on percentage basis but he said he was not prepared to do so. On one occasion witness paid Rs. 150 as "cherimeri" to Dwarkadas' children for valuing the pearls on behalf of the Bank and the total sum of money which witness had paid to Dwarkadas was about Rs. 1,000.

When Dwarkadas came to the Bank on one occasion Mr. Gray, spoke to him about Gulbai's ornaments. He remembered to have spoken about it shortly before or shortly after Gulbai's ornaments were sold by auction by the P. I. Company.

Dwarkadas had then given him to understand that Gulbai possessed other ornaments than those pledged with the K. I. Company. The case has been postponed till Tuesday.

ANNIVERSARY OF KARNATAK SANGH

The celebration of the first anniversary of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, was held on Sunday July 22 at the Hall of the Art Society of India, Hira House, Bombay. Mr. N. M. Hungund, Advocate, presided.

The President in his speech dwelt on the work done by the Sangh, so far in the interest of the Kanarese residents of Bombay.

Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar of the University of Bombay, then delivered his address. He advised that the Sangh should try to apply the principles of co-operation to its activities and should also encourage historical research work.

After various items of music and light refreshment the celebration came to a successful conclusion.

Gongress Neutrality Unpalatable

(Continued from page 1.)

signatories point out that the question has ceased to be a domestic one, and has become a political question of the highest importance by the manner in which the British Government has dealt with it. The effect of the Working Committee's attitude; in their opinion, will be that a nationalist elected Assembly will be bound to abstain from voting against the Communal Award or any resolution to that effect brought forward. Members will also be bound to abstain from making any representation against the Award to the British Government or to any other outside authority. The result would be that while intensive anti-White Paper campaign will be carried out as part of the election campaign, there will be no such propaganda by the Congress against the Communal Award which would lead to the wrong impression already created by the Working Committee's resolution being strengthened, namely, that the Communal Award has been accepted by the Congress and, therefore, by Hindus and Sikhs.

OPPOSITION TO NEUTRALITY.

They conclude: 'In our opinion it is the clear duty of the Working Committee not to have adopted an attitude of neutrality towards the Communal Award, but to have opposed it whole-heartedly and stood up for its own scheme of 1931. By not doing this the Committee has given just cause for complaint to all Nationalists, particularly Hindus and Sikhs."

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S SESSIONS

CONGRESS CAMP, BENARES, July 28.

The Committee re-assembled at seven and resumed discussion on the communal question on the new proposals submitted by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney.

It is now understood that new proposals are put forward by these two leaders in the form of a letter which they have written to the Working Committee.

Strictest Secrecy

While strictest secrecy is being maintained regarding the contents of this letter, it is surmised that the two leaders express their willingness to remain within the Congress fold and Parliamentary Board provided they are allowed freedom of vote in the Assembly on the Communal Award question.

The Committee is now battling with this proposal and and is not expected to finish before noon.

Award Question.

It is understood that members are trying to come to terms, relating to the Communal Award question. While Malaviyaji says that if no conclusion is arrived at, members should be allowed liberty to have their own personal opinion, Mahatmaji is objecting to it as it is against the discipline of the Congress.

Mr. Amritlal Seth, on behalf of the States People met Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai this morning by appointment and discussed the status of the Indian States people.

Cordial Discussion

There was a cordial discussion which related to the constitution of the Congress and its constitutional position in relation to the Government of India and Indian States.

At the end of the conversations it was stated that Gandhiji had promised to place the matter before the Working Committee.

Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had a long talk with Mahatma Gandhi this morning

Messrs. S. Satyamurti, T. A. K. Sherwani, Devidas Gandhi, Patnardhan, Seth Govind Das, Asaf Ali, Nilkant Das arrived at Benares this morning and all are staying in the Vidyapith buildings.

AFTERNOON DISCUSSIONS.

The Working Committee resumed discussions on the Communal Award at three and members of the Parliamentary Board one after another joined them shortly after. Gandhiji himself was busy with the meeting of the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh, but other members continued the discussion. The afternoon discussions seem to have disclosed a sharp cleavage of opinion among certain members of the Committee and the Board, on the new formula, namely, allowing Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney and others who think with them to have freedom of voting in the Assembly on the Communal Award question.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai along with others is reported to have stated that such a proposal will only complicate the work of the Party in the Assembly. While considerable opposition still persists in regard to changing materially the original resolution it is stated that Gandhiji and others are prepared to make certain alterations if only that would satisfy Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney.

"UNBRIDGEABLE GULF."

According to the latest reports from the meeting circles pessimism is asserting itself, unlike last evening and this morning. One of the members remarked that the gulf between the two parties appeared to be unbridgeable. Earnest attempts are, however, being made to reach a common understanding and present a united front. The presence of seven Hindu members of the Legislative Assembly has given currency to certain rumours that they have come to try their chances with the Parliamentary Board in the forthcoming elections.

M.L.A's MEET MALAVIYAJI.

It is even suggested that if they do not succeed with the Board, and Pundit Malaviya, and Mr. Aney finally break away from the Board, they may join hands with Pundit Malaviya and try their chances at the polls. They are meeting Pundit Malaviya this evening, when it is expected something definite about the latter's position in relation to the Congress Parliamentary Board will be known.

Mahatma To Give Final Decision To-day?

After another four hours discussion marked by heated debate both the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board adjourned again till halfpast seven tomorrow, morning having arrived at no compromise regarding the controversy over the Communal Award question.

The chances of an amicable settlement are now stated be almost nil, and it is anticipated, in Congress circles, that both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney may resign tomorrow. It now transpires that Gandhiji was against any alteration in the Working Committee reslution, as he thinks that it will not be consistent with the Congress attitude. He is stated to have the support of practically all members of the Parliamentary Board, except Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, and three or four others, who deem it essential that the Congress which is a non-communal body should unequivocally condemn and reject the Award, which even according to the Congress verdict is most unnational and unjust

DOING DISSERVICE TO COUNTRY

While Pandit Malaviya engaged the Committee practically the whole of yesterday, explaining his position, Mr. Aney is reported to have made a vehement attack, both on the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board, stating that by accepting the Bombay resolution they were doing a distinct disservice to the country. Both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney still maintain that the Working Committee resolution is against National interests, and it should be modified along the lines suggested by them. On the other hand it is pointed out that it will be ludicrous to allow freedom of conscience in the matter of voting on the Communal Award question, as suggested, and the only course open to them is to accept the Working Committee's resolution and work for the replacement of the Award.

One of the members remarked: "After nearly 14 hours5 arguments and counter-arguments we are where we were in Bombay, and I do not think that a settlement is possible." It is stated that Gandhiji will give his final decision to-morrow, and the Parliamentary Board will, thereafter, go on with its work, namely, the selection of candidates, issuing of manifesto, etc.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Indian Cricket Team For England

(By J. C. MAITRA).

CRICKET:

I have no doubt that cricketers all over India have received with joy the decision of the Imperial Cricket Conference that a team from India is to visit England in 1936 and England to pay a return visit to India in 1939-40. I do not think that the Conference had any difficulty in coming to this decision. The exchange of visits between these two countries in 1932 and 1933 clearly showed that Indian cricket was on a fairly high plane in the cricket world and financially she was quite capable of entertaining such visits both in India and abroad.

A SURE FOUNDATION.

In view of these fixtures, the decision of the Board of Control for Cricket in India to inaugurate the Cricket Championship of India next cold weather is a very wise one. This will not only place Indian cricket on a sound footing, but will also be of great help in the selection and training of players who may be called upon to represent India either at home or abroad. In addition, it will create, enlarge and strengthen centres of cricket to a degree hitherto unknown. It is yet too early to discuss the tours in detail at this stage. Suffice it to say that they are sure to give a great fillip to the game in all parts of India.

SOUTH AFRICANS DISAPPOINTED.

From the list of the tours approved by the Conference, it appears that the proposed visit of a coloured team from South Africa to this country did not find favour with the powers-that-be. This is indeed regrettable. I do not know the reasons on which the Conference based their decision. I hope that the "Colour question" did not crop up to shut the door against them. Cricket—nay, all sports—should be above all such petti-mindedness to be of all real benefit to mankind.

"BODY-LINE" AGAIN.

The Conference rightly rejected the Australian suggestion for a new law empowering umpires to no-ball a bowler if they considered that he was intimidating the batsmen. On the face of it, the suggestion was impracticable and if accepted, would have led to greater complications and heart-burnings than Larwood's bowling has created. However the Conference has done well to affirm the principle already laid down by the M.C.C. that any form of bowling obviously meant to be a direct attack on the batsmen should be considered as an offence against the spirit of the game. Further, that the controlling bodies of cricket should not permit such bowling. This, I trust, will set at rest all controversy on the question.

TENNIS:

AUSTRALIA'S BAD LUCK.

In the wake of the washed-out Fourth Test Match, Australia had another stroke of bad luck which deprived her of the right of contesting Great Britain in the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup. Although America was down by two matches to one in the Inter-zone Final, she managed to clinch the issue by annexing the next two in a surprising manner. As might be expected Lott and Stoefen, the Wimbledon champions, had a fairly easy victory over Crawford and Quist. Frank Shields, on the other hand, went down to Jack Crawford without showing anything like the epic struggle which they staged in the Wimbledon Semi-final this year. McGrath disposed of Wood after a ding-dong affair.

THE KEY MATCH.

When Wood was pitched against Crawford and Shields against McGrath the matches told a different tale. Shields accounted for McGrath in three straight sets, while Wood gave one of his best performances to eliminate Crawford. The latter proved to be the key match of the final round. It is said that rain played on Crawford's nerves by interfering with the game, on account of which he threw away the first two sets. But the credit goes to Wood for winning the final set, after Crawford had swept him off his feet in the preceding two. It is therefore due to him that America got the chance of playing in the Challenge Round.

ENGLAND'S CHANCES.

To decide the final ssue, America will meet England on 28, 30 and 31st of this month. Chances are fairly even. It is fairly certain that Lott and Stoefen, the Wimbledon champions, will have their own way in the Doubles Match whether they are pitted against Perry and Hughes or Collins and Wilde or any other combination. Perry is not likely to have things easy against either Shields or Wood. But a lot will depend on the form Austen shows in his fights. He is reputed to be eminently fitted for this type of tournament, where his stamina is not taxed to the utmost. How they all fare the next two days will show.

FOOTBALL:

INDIA BEAT S. AFRICA.

The final test match between India and South Africa which was played at Durban on the 21st instant ended in a victory for the All-India Team by the odd goals in three. The tourists showed their superiority in every department of the game. Their footwork and team play evoked wonder and admiration from all quarters. From the playing point of view, the tour has been an unqualified success nobody will deny. It is also gratifying to note that the tourists did not labour under any handicap which their race and colour suffer from in that part of the world. Nonetheless, the fact remains that the "Whites" did not entertain them to a match even when they were convinced of the Indians' sportsmanship and skill in the game. Prejudices like these die hard.

"SHIELD GUIDE."

I cannot withhold my admiration from the little booklet—"Shield Guide"—which the Premier Publicity Society of Calcutta have published. Printed on art paper, beautifully got up in attractive form and style, crammed with interesting informations in regard to the development of the game in Calcutta, the history of the famous I F. A. Shield and short sketches of the leading clubs of Calcutta, the booklet contains, in addition, a few bright cartoons which make the production spicy and humorous in the extreme. The wonderful part of it all is that the booklet is priced at the nominal charge of As. 4 only. Every soccer lover ought to possess a copy of this superb production.

ATHLETICS.

INDIA LAGS BEHIND.

More and more records are being broken from day to day. News has it that a new world's record for 3,000 metres has been set up by Henry Nielson (Denmark) with 8 minutes 18 3/10 seconds. Kusocinski, the holder of the record came second. Ben Eastman (America) established another world's record for the 500 metres, of 1 minute 2 4/5 seconds beating the Italian Tavernari's record of 1 minute, 3 seconds established in 1929.

NEED FOR SUITABLE TRACKS.

These go to show how athletics are forging ahead all over the world. We in India are still living in a land of dreams. Few care to inquire into the causes of our backwardness and try to remove them. As long as we allow our athletes to rely on their own resources and enterprises, there is no hope for India making any worthy mark in the Olympic games. We must provide suitable tracks and find good trainers for them. Will our Olympic associations wake up soon? And look into it?

DAVIS CUP

Austin Beats Shields In Challenge Round

LONDON, July 28.

At Wimbledon, in the Davis Cup Challenge round, Austin beat Shields 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

The weather was fine and the Centre Court was filled to capacity 17,000 spectators being present. Austin immediately obtained his length and took Shields' Cannon-balls skilfully. He steered the ball to sidelines unfailingly, and led by three to one. Shields speeded up, and smashed with terrific power, and led by four to three.

Austin recovered fast, and gave an exciting display, driving deep to corners. Austin was in the peak of form and even recognised his overhead weakness. He crashed four untakable aces in the fifth game. In the second set, Austin made several glorious smashes. Austin with superbly accurate driving, easily took the third set. Shields was out-generalled.

BRITAIN'S WIN.

In the Davis Cup Challenge round, Britain won th efirst two singles against the United States.

Perry beat Wood 6—1, 4—6 5—7, 6—0 and 6—3.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 28.

Great Britain which won the Davis Cup from France last year will defend it against the American challengers at Wimbledon.

In the doubles on Monday Perry and Hughes will represent Britain against Lott and Stoefen. On Tuesday Perry meets Shields, and Austin meets Wood.—B. O. W.

SCOTLAND v. AUSTRALIANS

LONDON, July 28.

There was no play at Edinburgh in the Scotland versus Australians match, which commenced yesterday. The match will be continued on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

CHAWLA'S PROGRESS

KARACHI, July 28.

According to information from the First Officer, Imperial Airways Liner "Hanniba" received at Karachi, airman Chawla was seen by him on Tuesday last at Baghdad. Chawla told the former that he experienced considerable difficulty in flying over Persia.—A.P.

SOCIALISTS MEET MAHATMA.

BENARES, July 28.

The Congress Socialist Party led by Acharya Narendradeo and Sampurnanand (U.P.) Prof. Abdul Bari (Bihar), Dr. Lohia and Mr. Madan Mohan Chaturvedi (C.P. Marathi), together with several others met Gandhiji this afternoon, and discussed with him the tenets of their party. They are stated to have given Gandhiji a copy of the manifesto which they have prepared on behalf of their party. Gandhiji listened to them patiently, and promised to go through their manifesto and express his opinion to-morrow, when they will meet him again. To-day's discussion, it is stated were very cordial.—A.P.

HARIJAN TOUR FETCHES RS. 7,95,000.

BENARES, July 28.

The All-India Harijan Seva Sangh met this afternoon when the General Secretary presented the annual report setting forth the work done by the Sangh during the last year.

According to the report the total Harijan tour collections excluding Benares now amount to Rs. 7,95,000. The method of utilising the Harijan tour funds was discussed, and it was decided that the present method should be continued. The board is meeting again to-morrow.—A.P.

ITALIAN TROOPS CONCENTRATE ON BORDER.

ROME, July 28.

It is estimated that unofficially between 50 to 60 thousand Italian troops with the usual accompaniment of light tanks, mechanised artillery, have concentrated near the Frontier. There has been little actual movement, as the troops are now situated round the two gateways, the Austria-Brenner Pass and Tarvisio, where they are engaged in mountain training, preliminary to manoeuvres, when an order to move will be given.

Consequently it is pointed out if Government wished to keep the movement quiet it could have asserted that troops are merely engaged in exercises, but for political reasons preferred to advertise the fact.—Reuters Special.

Gentlemen Defeat Players By 7 Wickets At Lord's

Wyatt Bats Faultlessly And Scores 104 Not Out In Quick Time

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 27.

The match between the Gentlemen and Players was resumed today in dull weather. The wicket was fast. Sutcliffe skied the ball at cover point and was cleverly caught by Human, the first wicket falling at 171. Sutcliffe was batting for 165 minutes and hit six 4's. His innings was unenterprising. A. Mitchell was out at 202 for three, after Hammond was out first ball in attempting to drive Human. Mitchell hit thirteen 4's in a stay of 195 minutes.

At lunch the score was 211 for three. The players declared at 245 for 5 wicket setting the Gentlemen to get 232 runs in 150 minutes to win. This the latter obtained after a very fine effort. Wyatt who opened the innings with Walters remained unbeaten with 104, after batting faultlessly for 140 minutes during which he hit thirteen 4's. Driving powerfully Wyatt at one time hit Verity for a 6 and two 4's in one over.

Walters strong on the leg side and pulling excellently scored 50 in 45 minutes and helped Wyatt to send the first century on board in fifty minutes. Walters was out after batting for 85 minutes his chief hits being eleven 4's Valentine had the distinction of hitting a sixer off Nichols. Scores:

PLAYERS (SECOND INNINGS):—	
Sutcliffe c Human b Allen	65
A. Mitchell c Turnbull b Human	120
Hammond st Levett b Human	0
O'Oonnor not out	20
Leyland c Valentine b Holmes	16
Smith b Holmes	5
Extras	19
Total (for 5 wickets declared)	245

Bowling Analysis: Allen for 44, Baxter 0 for 56, Holmes 2 for 38, Brown 0 for 33, Human 2 for 37, Valentine 0 for 13.

Fall of wickets 1-171, 2/171, 3/202.

GENTLEMEN (SECOND INNINGS)	
Wyatt not out	104
Walters b Nichols	79
Melville lbw b Nichols	1
Valentine b Verity	19
Brown not out	23
Extras	5
Total (for three wickets)	232

Bowling Analysis Nichols 2/83, Smith 0/42, Hammond 0/18, Verity 1/61, Mitchell 0/31, Sutcliffe 0/11.

MANY COUNTY MATCHES END IN DRAWS

LONDON, July 27.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:

Hampshire vs. Somerset:—The match ended in a draw. Hampshire 383. Somerset 170, and following on, 286 for 5 (Jack Lee 80, White 94).

Derbyshire vs. Surrey:—The match ended in a draw. Surrey 275 and 176 (Squires 60, Pope 4 for 43). Derby 293 and 76 for 1.

Essex vs. Northamptonshire:—The match ended in a draw. Northants 451. Essex 239, and following on 289 for 6 (Cutmore 135 not out, Ashton 58).

Kent vs. Sussex:-The match ended in a draw. Sussex 217 and 452 for 7 declared (John Langridge 159, James Langridge 130) Kent 374 and 98 for 2 (Fagg 51 not out).

Lancashire won by 10 wickets. Lancashire 324 for 3 declared and 65 for no loss declared. Gloucestershire 184 (Hopwood 5 for 70) and 102 (Pollard 6 for 21).

Worcestershire vs. Yorkshire: Yorkshire won by 10 wickets. Worcestershire 180 and 322 (Gibbons 113, Martin 54, Bowes 7 for 85). Yorkshire 416 and 35 for no loss.

Scotland vs Australians at Edinburgh commenced to-day Scotland 107 (Dampster, New Zealand, 69. Fleetwood-Smith 6 for 45). Australians 144 for 3 (McCabe 67 not out).—Reuter.

St. LEGER CALL-OVER

LONDON, July 27.

The following is the call-over on St. Leger:—9 to 4 Windsor Lad; 9 to 2 Colombo (taken and offered) 10 to 1 Umidwar (offered 100 to 9 taken); 100 to 9 Achtenan; 40 to 1 Patriot King; 50 to 1 Primrose (taken and offered).—Reuter.

GOVERNOR'S CUP IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, July 28.

This year's Governor's Cup Race, the biggest race of the year in Ceylon, will be run on August 4 in Colombo. The stake money for the winner is Rs. 5,000 with a cup value Rs. 750, Rs. 1,500 to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third.

The first entries for the race are, Mahalakshmi, Compris, Yuwill, Silverton, Mount Alice and Cairngorm.—United Press.

LONDON, July 28.

The King has received in audience the Nawab of Bhopal.—Reuter.

It is understood that Sir Miles Irving, Revenue Member to the Punjab Government will pay a visit to Lyallpur in the beginning of next week, in connection with the question of proprietary rights of shop sites.

CIVIC WELCOME FOR SIR M. USMAN

Madras Corporation Presents Address To New Governor

MADRAS, July 28.

The Ripon Buildings were 'enfete' this evening on the occasion of a civic welcome to Sir Muhammad Usman, the first Indian Govenor of Madras.

Sir Usman arrived from Guntur by the Grand Trunk Express and drove straight to the Corporation to receive the Address.

The Corporation Boy Scouts presented a guard of honour at the entrance. Elaborate police arrangements were made.

Mr. W. W. Laddan, the Mayor, read the address, which recalled the cherished days when Sir M. Usman was the president of the Madras Corporation and expressed admiration for his staunch loyalty of purpose. The address concluded:

'We thank you on behalf of the younger generation for the excellent example you have given of steady progress through sheer ability and perseverence."

SIR USMAN'S REPLY.

Replying Sir Usman said he felt proud in receiving the civic address and remarked, 'I owe my position to-day to loyalty with which I had been supported by the Corporation members during my public life. The pleasure I derive is rendered all the more keenest because of its being presented by an elected European Mayor.

"We in Madras are far ahead of other provinces in reciprocity and goodwill between the two races. So long such co-operation remains, we need have no fear for the future."

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Muslim corporators were conspicuous by their absence from the function.—United Press.

TITLE OF "HIS MAJESTY" FOR NIZAM?

(Continued from page 16)

mission to carry the dead body in Hindu fashion through the streets of London from Kensington to the Golders' Green crematorium.. The permission was not available due to the law of the land. At the Golders' Green crematorium request was made for permission to cremate the body in Hindu fashion, instead of in the gas furnaces provided for by the authorities. This request too was not granted. If the authorities at Golders Green had responded to the request, there was a possibility of the body of the late Princess being carried from Kensington in a van driven by a Hindu driver. I understand that a Brahmin doctor offered his services to drive the carriage containing the body of the late Princess. But this was not necessary, as the authorities at Golders Green had refused to allow the cremation in Hindu fashion. The Home Office, however, had no objection to the body being carried to the pyre according to Hindu fashion in a procession, if it was not to be through the busy streets of London. As a result, four days before the death of the Princess, she was removed to Woking, so that after death the last wishes of the dead could be fulfilled in full. I understand that a munificent donation is likely to be made by Sardar Bahadur Shumshere Jung to the Surrey County in memory of his wife and in recognition of its co-operation in enabling him to fulfil the last wishes of his departed wife.

MISS LEILA ROW.

I was glad to see Miss Leila Row, at Friday's Tennis Championships at Reigate. For the last few weeks, she had been keeping indifferent health, but she pulled herself up to be able to take part in the championships. She won the first three rounds very easily and on Friday met Miss Brazier, a Wimbledon player. After being 5 to 1 down, Miss Row made a fine recovery and although she had two match points against her 5—2, she pulled herself up and beat Miss Brazier in the third set 7—5.

This led her to play in the mixed. With Bafle, the brother of the Chief of Jat, she won several fine matches in the mixed. However, Mrs. King and Miss Wacket beat her and Bafle in the semi-final. This afternoon, she will meet Mrs. King, who is one of the foremost British players, in the Women's Singles of the Reigate Tennis Championships.

JOINT COMMITTEE TUSSLE

Line By Line Contest Of White Paper Report

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The political correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes:—

Opposition to the Government's White Paper Indian proposals has become so strong, both within the Joint Select Committee and in the country, that the Government are now doubtful whether the Committee will be able to complete its report by the end of the year.

"This delay, together with the abandonment of all hope of an unanimous report, is causing serious anxiety among supporters of the White Paper policy."

Seven weeks will have passed to-morrow since the Chairman of the Committee, Lord Linlithgow, presented his draft report. The belief in official circles then was that the draft report would have been forced through the Committee and published by the end of this month.

Within a few days it became apparent that the final report could not be expected before the end of October. It is now uncertain whether it will be available before the New Year.

"A number of factors are causing delay. The most important is the fact that the draft report is being contested, line by line, from two sides—by the Conservative opponents of surrender and by the Socialists."

SOCIALISTS HOSTILE.

The course now being pursued by the Socialists on the Committee is no longer that of friendly co-operation with the Government which they have hitherto adopted in the House of Commons. The Government have, therefore, found themselves deprived of support which they have found valuable in fighting Conservative opposition.

Even without the support of the Socialists, however, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, commands a majority of nearly three to one against the Conservative opposition on the Committee. It is, therefore, clearly within his power to force a majority report through the Committee substantially unamended, should he deem it expedient to do so.

But when the proceedings of the Committee are published, showing the amendments which have been put forward, there is reason to believe that they will disclose two distinct sets of amendments, each amounting, in effect, to a minority report. In addition, it is expected, there will be the amendments of groups less distinctly defined than the Conservative and Socialist oppositions.

Should these anticipations be fulfilled, Mr. Baldwin's task when he consults the Conservative Party, in accordance with his pledge, will be even more difficult than it at first appeared. For he will have to admit that the net result of the Select Committee's proceedings has been loss of Socialist support for the White Paper and a corresponding increase in the opposition to it.

"It is further recognised in Government circles that the increasing delay of the Select Committee in producing a report in itself constitutes a serious menace to the surrender policy."

The programme of the Parliamentary business has already been disturbed, and the Government have been forced to abandon their pledge in the King's Speech to introduce the Indian Constitution Bill in Parliament this session. It is now felt to be doubtful whether it will be possible to pass the Bill next session.

A period of at least four months it is pointed out, will be necessary for drafting the Bill and subsequent consultation with the Government of India.

In addition, the revolt of the Conservative organisation in the country grows from month to month in strength, despite official attempts to "muzzle" the Party conferences. Every month of delay, it is felt, is increasing the prospect that the surrender policy will be rejected when Mr. Baldwin consults the Party.

SUPPORT "MILCH PROTECTION ACT"

(From A Correspondent.)

KEDGAON, (By Mail).

A meeting of the people of Kedgaon station and of the adjoining villages was held under the presidentship of a prominent mission lady Miss Megregar to support the "Milch Protection Act" introduced by Rai Bahadur Kuwar Raghubir Sing, M.L.A., in the Legislative Assembly.

A resolution was passed requesting the members of the assembly to support the bill.

All Accused Committed To Sessions

MADURA, July 25.

Holding that a "prima facie" case had been made out against all accused for offences under Sections, 147, 148, 149, 302 and 436 I. P. C. Mr. R. S. Subbiah Pillai, Sub-Magistrate, Virudhunagar, passed orders yesterday committing all the 26 accused in the sensational Kollengulam Rioting Murder and Arson case in which one Chintamani Kudumban and 25 others stood charged by the Kamuthi Police for offences of murder, rioting and arson to take their trial at the ensuing sessions.—A. P.

It has been decided to hold the Tamil Districts Provincial Political Conference on the 15th and 16th September next at Coimbatore. A Reception Committee has been also formed to enlist members collect funds and make other arrangements in connection with the conference.

PLOT TO MURDER TROTSKY

French Fascists On Look-out, But His Whereabouts, Kept Close Secret

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, July 21.
(By Air Mail).

There is evidence of a plot among the French Fascists to assassinate Leon Trotsky. The intention is that his death shall coincide with the anniversary of the assassination of Jean Jaures, the famous French Socialist, twenty years ago this month.

According to a correspondent of the "New Leader" although the Press stated in May that Trotsky had crossed into Switzerland, he is actually still living in France. The French Government has been unable to carry out its expulsion permission owing to the difficulty of obtaining permission for residence in another country, and Trotsky is now isolated in a tiny French village under close police serveillance.

The French Fascists have discovered that the ex-Soviet War Commissar is still in France. The following note in the organ of M. Chiappe, the former Chief of Paris Police, is regarded as the open ing of a campaign to secure Trotsky's assassination:—

"H. Sauraut not only protects the killer Bonnefoy-Sibour. He also protects Trotsky. One fine morning we read in the papers that the revolutionary agitator had gone to Switzerland. The news was incorrect. Trotsky is still in France. He lives in a little village where he continues to dream of civil war. What is the Minister of the Interior waiting for to execute the order of expulsion? Or must we call upon the ex-servicemen themselves to conduct Trotsky to the frontier?"

Trotsky's whereabouts is at present a close secret. During the past week, however, widespread efforts have been made to extract the name of the village from police officials. At the same time, Fascist organisations in the provinces have been instructed to do their utmost to locate Trotsky.

Continued Second Week

The world famous Broadway Musical show.

George White's SCANDALS SCANDALS SCANDALS

Unanimously acclaimed as one of the finest musical shows yet seen with a record of musical quality.

300 GENUINE SCAN-DOLLS

with

RUDY VALLEE, ALICE FAY

JIMMY DURANTE

A FOX Royalty Masterpiece

AT

ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Fallacies And Facts About Tariff Board Scheme

How Tatas' Stand To Lose By So-Called "Protection"

While Eliminating Continental Competition, Indian Steel Will Have To Compete With British Firms, Hampering Its Growth

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 28.

Are Tatas worse off under the Tariff Bill scheme than that proposed by the Tariff Board is the question which is being discussed with considerable interest by some members of the Assembly who are studying the Bill carefully in the light of criticism that the industry is not getting a fair deal. As the question involves technical details the position, as understood by members of the Assembly may be summed up as follows:—

Iron ore is converted into pig iron, and then into steel ingots. An excise duty is to be imposed on all steel ignots. And steel ignots are then converted into 'semis'. (billets, slabs, sheets, bars). The first difficulty which the Indian product faces is that while indigenous steel ignots are taxed, 'semis' from abroad come into India without paying even the revenue duty for the purpose of re-rolling. Out of 'semis' are produced rails, sleepers, structurals bars, sheets and plates.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY USELESS.

A countervailing duty is proposed to be imposed on these finished products. It is contended by the critics of the Government bill that in most cases the countervailing duty will give no advantage to the local product, and that the excise duty will have to be paid out of the price available to the local products as if no countervailing duty was imposed. As an example it is said that taking the case of galvanised sheets the Tariff Board specified in the schedule the duties to be rupees ten per ton, or ten per cent revenue duty, whichever is higher. Which meant a duty of Rs. 16 based on the c.i.f. price for galvanised sheet, calculated by the Tariff Board, at Rs. 160. The Bill on the other hand specifies one and one-third excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ignots, produced in British India, plus Rs. 10 or ten per cent "ad-valorem", whichever is higher.

HOW TATAS' STAND TO LOSE.

In this case the 10 per cent duty being higher will hold the field. Thus the countervailing duty leaves the position unaffected, because without such a duty Indian products would, under the Tariff Board's proposals, have got the same measure of protection. Which means that whereas the countervailing duty has not added to protection in any way, the excise duty of rupees four per ton, has to be paid by Tatas', wihout their being able to recover anything from the supposed protection afforded by countervailing duty. Which again means that protection given by the Tariff Bill is definitely less than even that proposed by the Tariff Board. The same is the case in regard to rails, fishplates and sleepers. The total output of Tatas' which is thus affected comes to about three lakh tons, and Tatas' alone would, therefore, lose Rs. 16 lakhs annually on the present basis of production as against the Tariff Boards' proposals.

Another queston that is agitating the minds of members of the Assembly is as to how the Tariff Board calculated that Tatas' would get a fair selling price under their scheme.

A FALLACY.

In this connection critics point out that the Tariff Board raised in some cases the price of Continental products so high as to draw conclusion that on those goods Tatas would get better price, but the Tariff Board forgot that the price level thus fixed could not be realized because at that level British tested steel would be available, and necessarily, therefore, Tatas' untested steel would be unable to fetch the price vusualised by the Tariff Board.

The Tariff Board have undoubtedly eliminated Continental competitor, but the method of doing it has only meant that British Steel comes into effective competition, with the result that right through Tatas would be forced to sell cheaper with a view to clear their stocks.

HAMPERING DEVELOPMENT.

While the consumption of British tonnage may not increase in India, Tatas' profit would be reduced to such an extent that it would hamper the future development of the industry.

All these criticism of the Tariff Board's report and of the Tariff Bill are being carefully examined by the Assembly members, but they will reserve their definite opinion on the subject till Sir Joseph Bhore has made his speech at the second reading of the Bill and placed all cards on the table.

So This Is Industrial Swaraj!

Tariff Board Out Ottawas Ottawa: Protection To British Steel, Not To Indian Steel

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 28.

In a statement Mr. B. Das, M.-L.A., says: "The Iron and Steel Industries Protection Bill, which also incorporates an excise duty on Indian steel for the first time, is to be discussed on Tuesday morning, in the Assembly. Yet I find various Indian Merchants' Chambers are silent over it, as also industrial magnates of India. The Bill incorporates revolutionary principles in India's fiscal and tariff policy.The Tariff Board has out-Ottawaed the Ottawa Agreement Conventions. In fact it is a 'de-luxe' edition, or, rather, Brobdinagian edition of the Ottawa cult.

If Ottawa gave ten per cent. preference to British steel by circuitous Machiavellian arguments, these so-called experts have given British articles preference that Ottawa experts could never have dreamt of. Masses use untested steel, and the duties recommended will shut out Continental steel sections for ever. The Tariff Board has given protection to British steel, and not to Indian steel. To add insult to the injury, Government have levied an Excise duty on Indian steel at the same time reducing duties on British steel to nothing in certain items, and in other items to ten per cent. The revenue and protective duties even to-day are 17 per cent. on British steel.

"INDUSTRIAL SWARAJ" WITH VENGEANCE.

Really we are getting Industrial Swaraj with vengeance. Will Indian industrialist magnates wake up to the death-blow dealt by the Tariff Board and Government."

OFFER OF MESSERS NANDALAL BHANDARI AND SONS

Indore Malva United Mills' Depositors Agree To Scheme

A meeting of the Bombay depositors of the Indore-Malva United Mills Ltd., was held on Saturday in the hall of the Muljt Jetha Cloth Market. A large body of depositors representing more than Rs. 30 lakhs were present. Seth Purshotam Mulji was in the chair.

The scheme proposed by the company for a compromise with its creditors which is to be financed by Messrs Govindram Sekhsaria was read and explained to the meeting. Another scheme by Messrs. Nandlal Bhandari and Sons, which offered the depositors 8 annas in cash and 4 annas in second debentures was also explained and considered. After several depositors had expressed their views on both the schemes. The opinions were unanimously against the scheme proposed by the company. The meeting then passed a resolution disapproving the scheme proposed by the company and approved the second scheme to be financed by Messrs. Nandlal Bhandari and Sons.

It is understood that a very large body of depositors in Bombay have agreed to support the scheme of Messrs Nandlal Bhandari and Sons which will be filed in the court shortly.

APATHY TOWARDS URDU SCHOOLS

Muslims Censure Municipal Committee And Vote For Unofficial One

Resolutions expressing lack of confidence in the present Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and deciding to form an independent Committee to look after the interests of Urdu education in the municipal schools in the city, were passed at a public meeting of Muslims, held under the auspices of the Educational Reforms Circle, on Saturday, in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay

His Holiness Pir Motamiya of Mongrol presided.

Atiya Begum speaking at the meeting criticised the present inefficiency of the Schools Committee, and observed that the whole system of Urdu education in the Municipal schools of the city required overhauling.

SCHOOLS IN UNHYGEINIC LOCALITIES.

Mr. M. I. Makani, in presenting the report of the Circle for the closing year, deplored the want of sufficient sympathy from the Schools Committee, and drew a doleful picture of how the Muslim schools in the city were conducted in unhygienic quarters and in an inefficient manner.

Mr. Taher then moved that the public meeting of Muslims expresed its want of confidence in the present Schools Committee.

The resolution was duly seconded and unanimously passed.

Mr. Md. Kasim Ali moved the resolution that a separate and independent committee be formed and set up an Education Board to look after Urdu education in the Municipal schools in the city.

The resolution after being seconded was passed unanimously.

ALL-ROUND EDUCATION.

Speeches were made on the importance of giving a proper education to the children while they were yet in their tender age.

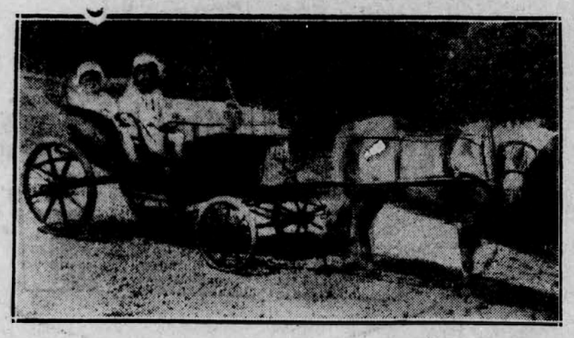
Mr. B. N. Gupta stated that compared with the standard and conditions of primary eucation obtained in the Western countries the lot of Indian children passed his comprehension.

His Holiness the Pir Saheb in his concluding remarks stressed the need for an education which not only pruned the intellect but also refined the soul and the heart.

He deplored the faulty methods obtained in the present-day elementary education, and said tha greater attention should be paid for rectifying the defects.

After a prayer song by Atiya Begum, the meeting came to a close.

DEAD CHANCELLOR'S CHILDREN



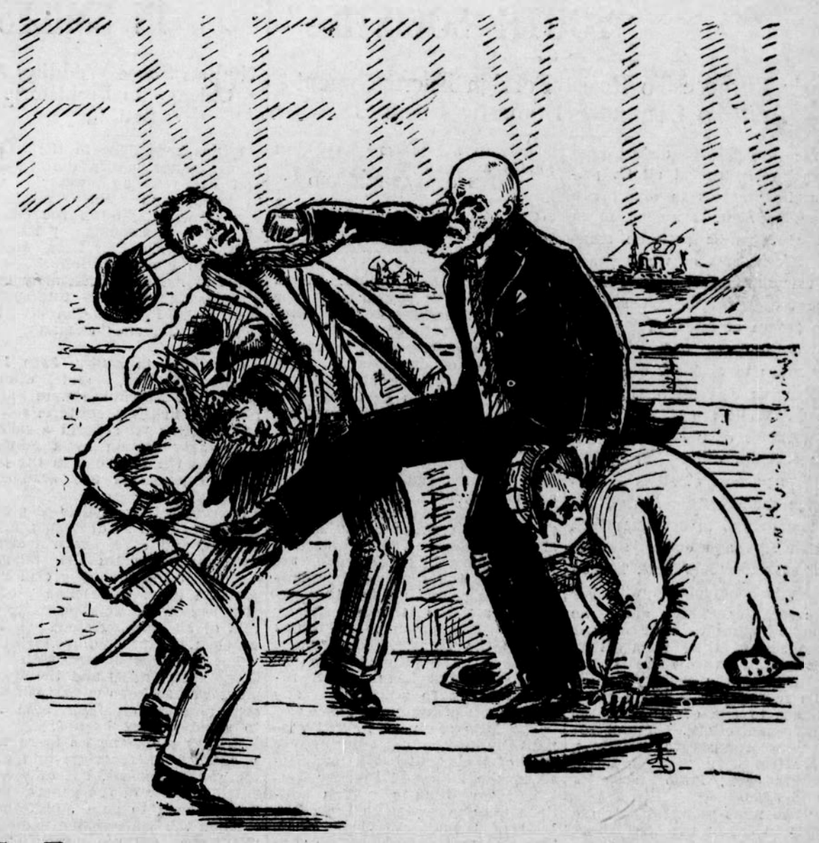
Rudi, and Evi Dollfuss, little son and daughter of the dead Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria, are seen here enjoying a drive in their pony coach on the grounds of their residence in Vienna. At the time of their father's tragic death they were reported playing at the villa at Riccione, where they are with a nurse as guests of Singnora Mussolini.

VICEROY IN INDORE

INDORE, July 28.

A State banquet was held yesterday night in honour of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Stanley at Lalbagh Palace.

Proposing the toast of health to their excellencies the Maharaja Holkar said: "The State had successfully pulled through worst days of depression as is evident from the present sound financial position."—United Press.



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Serious Flood Danger Threatens Muzaffarpore

RISC IN BURH GANDAK FORECASTED

Dist. Board Municipal And Relief Committees Warned Against Gravity Of Situation

PATNA, July 28.

The flood menace is not only not over but according to an expert opinion a far more serious danger threatens Muzaffarpore than that on July 20, last.

Sikrahna is already in flood again. At Sugauli according to a high official of Public Works Department whose authentic view on the subject the "United Press" has been able to gather from reliable sources, there is no warrant for the statement that flood situation is impoving. He has no doubt that Muzaffarpore is in for bad time and other indications of high flood are also evident.

He is definitely of view that the Burh Gandak will be rising soon, and that in the first week of August more serious floods than that on July 20 last may be expected.

He even apprehends some danger to life unless the situation is tackled with vigour by all parties.

It is understood the above opinion has been conveyed to the Chairmen of District Board and Municipality and to Babu Ramdayalu Singh in charge of Muzaffarpore Branch of Bihar Central Relief Committee, all of whom are alive to the danger of situation.—United Press.

A Kapurthala message states:—Village officials of the State are going from village to village and making all efforts to obtain signatures of as many villagers as possible expressing confidence in the present Chief Minister.

DEATH OF MARSHAL LYAUTEY

PARIS, July 27.

Marshal Lyautey is dead.—Reuter.

In the Ghazipur Riot Case, Mr. Niblett, Magistrate, acquitted one Muslim and convicted seven Muslims on charge or rioting, under Section 147 Indian Penal Code.

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JAPAN HONEYCOMBED WITH "YOUTH SOCIETIES"

Basic Purpose To Resist Foreign Encroachment And To Denounce Domestic Enemies

To curb political disturbances, Japan has instructed all its prefectural Governors to report suspicious movements among members of Japanese patriotic societies. Recent acts of violence and the assassination of high officials have focussed attention sharply upon groups of so-called young patriots affiliated with organizations sworn to work for what they consider the best interests of the country. While the ideals and inner workings of the various patriotic societies differ in details, the basic purpose of all is to protect the country from foreign encroachment and to denounce both "foreign foes and domestic enemies," says the "New York Times."

Japan is honeycombed with patriotic societies. There are no authentic figures of their number or the size of their membership, but it is stated that there is not a province in the country without its representative group owing allegiance to one or other of the larger organizations. Small societies, according to estimates, number less than a hundred members each; large societies close to 3,000.

The two most powerful patriotic societies in Japan are the Black Dragon, and the Kokuhonsha (Foundation of the Mother Country). The latter came into being more than half a century ago on the island of Kyushu, the birthplace of Foreign Minister Hirota, who was a member of the secret organization. The society's original band of young patriots lived austerely and pondered the country's needs. Several of them, like Hirota, entered politics, holding that in an official capacity they could better aid their country in both foreign and domestic crises. The present leader of the Black Dragon is the 78-year-old Mitsuru Toyama, a force among Japan's reactionaries.

'Many of the patriotic societies which infest Japan to-day run schools which are at once a means of attracting young men at the impressionable age and a plausible excuse for seeking contributions from the rich and timid," writes a foreign observer, who adds that in Japan everybody with a message to deliver founds a "school."

"LOVE OF FATHERLAND SCHOOL."

One of these schools or patriotic societies which has lost caste since its master, Kosaburo Tachibana, was imprisoned after the assassination of Premier Inukai in May, 1932, is known as the Love of Fatherland School. Situated in a suburb of the city of Mito, it is described as a "breeding-ground of direct-action patriots." Most of the students are farmers' sons who pass from the class room into the conscripted army.

Students on entering promise that they will work for the development of farming villages and are taught, along with the classics and practical subjects, the theory and practice of agricultural co-operation. The Mito school was a strong link between the army and the farming community and in common with other patriotic societies though in lesser degree) had powerful followings among the farmers; for farmers in Japan have suffered from the depression and have been reported ready to welcome any change promising them relief.

The Mito seminary figured prominently in the news during the trial of the twenty men implicated in the killing of Premier Inukai. More than a million petitions were presented to the court, 1,000 of them written in blood. The assassins were hailed as "patriots who feared the government was too lenient in its foreign policy." As the Mito seminary was said to be the cradle of the "farmers' death band" and the "blood oath band," its followers were supposed to have forwarded the demands clemency that were written in blood.

Tachibana in his book, "Principles of Patriotic Reconstruction of Japan," written just before he received a life sentence for plotting death of the Prime Minister, sets forth the doctrine of the young patriots as taught at the Milto seminary. The doctrine affirms that there must be a return to Oriental civilization; that independent self-supporting farmers must receive first consideration in a programme of nationally planned economy, and that the cities with their banks and industries must not be allowed to drain the wealth of the farms.—"New York Times."

"CLAD ONLY IN SMILES"

Nudists Stage Wedding At Chicago In Prehistoric Setting

It has been done in the air, in the water, under the water, and on the water and in the good old fashioned way of walking down the church aisle, but a wedding performed at the World's Fair here to-day seems to climax all efforts ever made to make the ceremony novel, says the Chicago correspondent of the Paris edition of the "Chicago Tribune" cabling on June 29.

Clad only in smiles, Jean May of Amarillo, Tex, and Charles Mueller of Milwaukee were married here in the prehistoric setting of the fair's "the world a million years ago" section by a minister who was the only one in the party who possessed any semblance of clothing.

Surrounded by models of gigantic beasts such as dinosaurs, brontosaurs, and cave men armed with massive clubs the minister performed the ceremony clad in a goatskin tunic while nine other members of the wedding party devoid of all clothing stood and watched the proceedings.

The sun was blazing with the thermometer at 90 and the pavement was so hot the party had to step gingerly on their bare feet to avoid getting burned.

Besides the witnesses there were a handful of reporters and photographers present, but only a limited number of the general public managed to gain admittance.

When the bride smiled and said: "Yes" she did not blush. That privilege was reserved for the attending pressmen.

As soon as the wedding was completed the happy couple resumed their normal or abnormal clothing and departed amid cheers for their nudist headquarters, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The Hindu Missionary Society, Bombay, celebrated its foundation day on Sunday last. Photo shows members of the Managing Committee, Mr. An andrao J. Nakhwa (President) being seated on extreme left.

GRAY HAIRS

By "PERIN"

Gray hairs is the most unwelcome sign of old age, specially to fastidious old women. Though old age is the most hoped-for scene, the enthusiasm to look—so as to say—'young' makes the majority of to-day's human beings abhor gray hair. The pride and vanity of most of us is often wounded, when the truth is brought home to us by some pointed, but astute remark as "you seem to be getting old now, I can notice streaks of tried-to-be-hidden gray hair."

Gray hairs as a rule "pester' a healthy, happy-go-lucky soul, only after forty-five standing years and not before. But to weak, emaciated creatures, who shout and grumble away most of their lives, gray hairs are seen even at the age of thirty, at which age a person should be in his or her full bloom.

Nowadays, aged people on whose faces deep wrinkles and pits show visibly that they are aged, try to conceal the true sign of old age by a number of artificialities which, instead of hiding the fact, reveal it the more permanently and in an acute form. They apply variegated acids and liquids, just to censure the public that they are not so old. The tendency to show what is not, is deeply imprinted in the hearts of to-day's human beings, and the craving for what they do not possess, leaves them always disappointed and dissatisfied. A woman with gray hair is sure to try her best, and dye it in any other colour, but what she naturally possesses. Here the lines from Shelly's philosophical poem can be aptly applied.

"We look before and after
And pine for what is Not."
I do not see anything wrong in being old and having a mass of silvery hair. It has a beauty of its own and an old woman with a wrinkled face would look like a fish out of water with black or golden hair—artificial, of course. Gray hair makes an old person look as he or she should naturally appear, i.e., kind, amiable and mild. It was just yesterday, that a friend of mine told me, that he saw a middle-aged woman, with half her hair gray, while the other half was golden. Well, this was sheer unconscious neglect, for this vanity-filled lady might not have noticed that half her dye had disappeared without her knowledge. Such cases are very rare, but artificiality is much more amusing to see than naturalism in these cases.

While his mother was away on a visit little Bobby's nurse took him to see his two old aunts.

"And how do like living alone with your daddy?" asked one. "Do you hug and kiss him?"

"Oh, yes," said the little fellow. "Me hugged and kissed daddy last night."

"That's wrong," his nurse corrected him. "You should say, "I hugged and kissed daddy last night."

"No," said Bobby; "that was Friday night."

TRIAL MARRIAGE LEADS TO DIVORCE SUITS

Royal Academy Students Plead Guilty Of "Artistic Platonic Association" Only

A trial marriage—an association described by a married man as being concerned only with common interests in artistic pursuits—and denials of adultery—all were dealt with by Lord Merrivale (in mail week) in a remarkable divorce suit involving three former art students and a bookseller, says the "News-Chronicle."

The petitioner was Mrs. Margaret Hectoria Dawson, a clergyman's daughter, of Marchmont-Street, Russell-Square, who alleged adultery by her husband, Peter Norman Dawson, with Miss Cecily Twemlow, a professor's daugher.

The charge was denied, and Miss Twemlow intervened in the suit.

Mr. Ernest Algernon Mahoney, a bookseller, was a party cited, and Mrs. Dawson, while denying adultery with him, admitted conduct which formed the subject of a request for the discretion of the Court to be exercised in her favour.

HUSBAND'S DENIALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and Miss Twemlow were formerly students at the Royal College of Arts, Kensington.

The marriage took place at St. John's Church, Marylebone, and the parties afterwards lived together at the Grove, Hammersmith.

There were no children of the marriage.

Mrs. Dawson alleged that, shortly after the marriage her husband resumed an association with Miss Twemlow. She therefort left him.

Mr. Dawson maintained that his association with Miss Twemlow was an artistic one and not a guilty passion.

Mrs. Dawson was granted a decree nisi with costs and Mr. Mahoney was dismissed from the suit.

CHARGE AGAINST WIFE FAILS.

In his judgment, Lord Merrivale said that, in addition to the charge of adultery against the husband, there was a charge by him against the wife in regard to Mahoney.

The latter charge had not been a main question in the case

"I have come to the conclusion," continued Lord Merrivale, "that there is no evidence on which I can properly find there was any adultery between Mrs. Dawson and Mahoney.

"The other charge is not free from difficulty, not so much in regard to the respondent as with reference to Miss Twemlow. Remarkable circumstances arise with reference to her, and she is shown to be not entirely normal.

"Before the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson there were relations of very great intimacy between Mr. Dawson and Miss Twemlow.

THE TRIAL MARRIAGE.

"Those relations were so intimate that Mr. Dawson thought it necessary, when he became engaged to his wife, to address a letter to her father telling him frankly what those relations had been.

"In that letter he declared that he had had a very great affection for Miss Twemlow, and that it had always been an opinion of his that there was a great deal to be said for some kind of trial marriage before there was union for life.

He describes the process of marriage in terms which shows it doesn't commend itself to him."

"He has gone on to say, that, with Miss Twemlow's approval and upon her suggestion, the trial marriage began in April, 1928.

LIKE SPANISH GIPSIES.

"He indicates what he means in that it was a platonic association or such a relationship which the gipsies in Spain were accustomed to use as a preface to marriage.

"That included consummation, but he says it was not successful in his trial marriage."

"The separation between Mr. Dawson and his wife was due to her dissatisfaction at his constant association with Miss Twemlow. It was revived and continued after the marriage.

"After a long interval Mrs. Dawson filed her petition. Before the filing of the petition Mr. Dawson and Miss Twemlow had been habitualy living together, not using he phrase in the sexual sense.

"ARTISTIC PURSUITS."

"It was said that that was because of their relationship in artistic pursuits. Every attention must be paid to that.

"Since the petition was filed, and knowing the charges made against them, they have gone on living together in the sense I have indicated.

"Mrs. Dawson has said her husband admitted adultery with Miss Twemlow one night when he came home late.

"Mahoney has said that one night, at Mr. Dawson's studio in Camdenmews, he slept on the floor while Mr. Dawson and Miss Twemlow were together in a curtained corner of the apartment. I see no reason for rejecting his evidence.

DISREGARDED THE CHARGE

"The state of things was that Mr. Dawson had secured a position in which he and Miss Twemlow were living together and carrying on their artistic pursuits together for a long period. Mahoney had said they were together at night. They are charged with adultery because of the footing on which they have lived together.

"They decided to disregard the charge and go on living as they had long been living together

"I cannot doubt that Mr. Dawson boasted that he had com-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from column 7).

mitted adultery with Miss Twemlow.

"That makes one bound to conclude that Mrs. Dawson's case is made out."

Mr. Geoffrey Tyndale (Master and Blaker, was for Mrs. Dawson and Mr. Elliot Gorst (Cyril J. Lewis) for the respondent.

Gunmen Rob Bank In One-Minute Hold-up

Bandits Lock Up Officials And Decamp With 2000 Dollars

One of the fastest and most daring hold-ups ever committed in Montreal took place last month when two men, under the pretence of seeking shelter from the heavy downpour of rain, entered the Banque Provinciale du Canada, 151 Bernard avenue west, and held up the manager and accountant. Within one minute, they d'sappeared with about dol. 2,000 in cash. Detectives were able to obtain a vague description of the pair who are said to be young men who speak English, says the "Montreal Gazette."

It was the second time since April 23 that this branch of the Banque Provinciale has been held up. Last time a lone gunman escaped with nearly dol. 3,000 and a revolver which was later recovered and returned to the bank. The gunman was arrested and is now serving a six-year sentence with ten lashes at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The two bandits who held up the bank this time escaped with the same revolver which was stolen during the last hold-up.

From J. P. Remy, manager of the branch, and F. Dubois, the accountant, detectives learned that two men entered the bank building at 11-15 o'clock in the morning. Both had their coat collars turned up and appeared to be seeking shelter from the rain. Once inside of the bank they unbuttoned their coats, drew revolvers and pointed them at the manager and the accountant.

"Stick 'em up boys, and turn to the wall". one of them commanded.

Remy and Dubois obeyed. While one of the men kept a revolver levelled at the manager and accountant, the other entered the teller's cage and scooped up all bills and loose change. He pocketed these and both men ran out after locking the manager and accountant in one of the offices. The pair then escaped through the front door. The entire hold-up took about a minute from the time that the men entered, held up the manager and accountant, took all the money available, locked the victims in one of the offices, and escaped.

APPEARED EXPERIENCED

As the bandits were running out of the front door Remy and Dubois forced the lock of the office and succeeded in opening the door. They ran into the street to see in which direction the men had escaped, but by this time the pair had disappeared. Police of the Laurier-avenue station were notified as well as Assistant Inspector Brodeur and Sergt. Detectives Gursky and Laroche, of the hold-up squad.

The manager told the police that both men were between 25 and 30 years of age, and appeared to be old hands at the game. They did not appear nervous.

"LIVE DANGEROUSLY"

Don't Always Look For Comfortable Jobs, Says Compton Mackenzie

When Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, Lord Rector Glasgow University, delivered his presidential address to the students at the graduation ceremony in mail week, he made reference to his appearance in the dock at the Old Bailey in January, 1933, when he was fined £100 for contravening the Official Secrets Act in his book "Greek Memories."

He recalled that on the last occasion on which he addressed a graduation assembly he had given the students the advice "to live dangerously". "When I read in the newspapers the next morning what I had said I was inclined to think I had been a little excessive in my advice, and three months later I was quite sure I had been excessive, because I was myself to find the results of the advice given."

Amid laughter the Lord Rector proceeded: "As I stand here at the present moment surrounded by wood (referring to the graduation rostrum) I am reminded of another pen (laughter) in another place, rather more roomy than the one in which I am standing at present. It was a very unpleasant experience—perhaps the most unpleasant part of it was that it prevented me from being as much at the university during my second year of office as I would like to have been.

"COMFORTABLE JOBS."

"I am very glad I had that experience and again I am going to give you that advice to live dangerously and not to go into the world feeling that because you have got your degree the best thing is to look for a comfortable job as quickly as possible and remain in it. I hope you will get comfortable jobs, but some of you won't. (Laughter). Some of you have got to be ready to take very uncomfortable jobs. Some will have to wait for a long time.

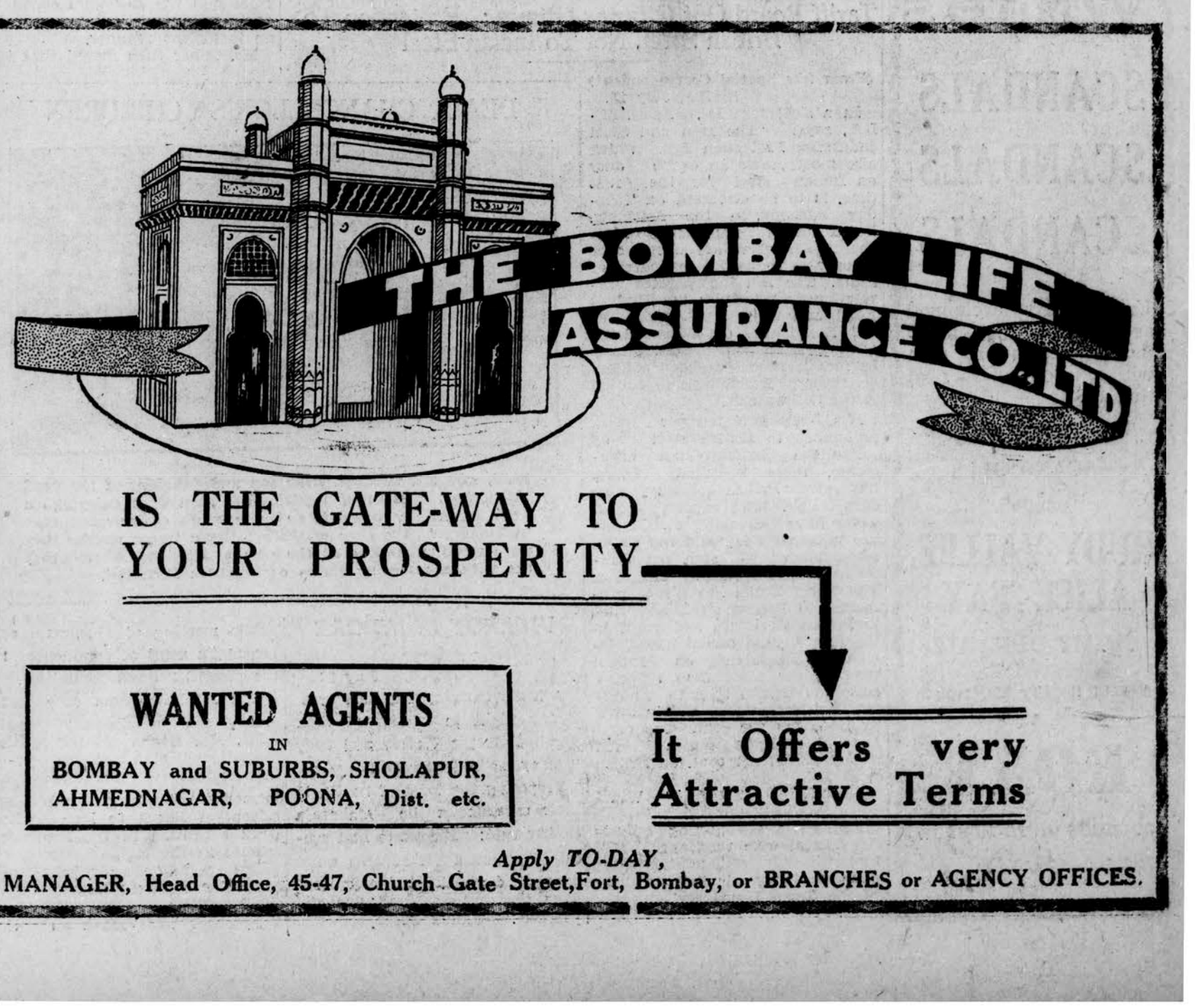
"I had to wait a long time when I wrote my first book. I had to wait two years before a publisher would accept it, and I had almost decided to give up writing altogether and take to gardening instead." The Lord Rector stated that he had made up his mind not to write another book until he had seen his first book bound and in front of him. "And I did not", he went on. "I kept complete silence. I was determined to put it to the test, and I was living dangerously in my own way at that moment. If you are drifting into a profession you do not want, get out of it, live dangerously, and choose another profession."—"Manchester Guardian."

Art Teaching In Schools

(Continued from page 11).

time to carry through, and the report states that "it is too early to report in detail upon the results of this work. But several aids to art teaching are beginning to emerge. Investigations appear to show that a large proportion of children fall into the same category for general mental and artistic ability. The child of marked general ability often succeeds in art."

The inspector of art and the inspector of craftwork have, it is stated, visited schools together to study what relation exists in the schools between the two subjects, and it is laid down by the report "that the teaching of arts and the teaching of crafts are directly related to artistic standards..... ....Only those crafts which link art with the activities of everyday life are encouraged, especially with regard to the cultural aspects of life, such as the theatre, the cinema, dress, the decoration of the home, and town planning.—"Manchester Guardian."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SOVIET AIR CHIEFS

At the invitation of the British Government, the heads of the Soviet Air Force arrived in London last month to be guests of honour at the Hendon Air Pageant. Among the visitors are Vassili Molokov and Sigismund Levanevsky, two of the Russian airmen who rescued the crew and passengers of the Chelyuskin marooned in the Arctic ice-floes. Photo Shows:—General Alexnis, Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army Fleet (left) and M. Tupolev, head of the Soviet Central Institute of Aeronautics, in the grounds of the Soviet Embassy after their arrival in London.

New York Girls Kidnap Adonis

Hold Handsome Youth Captive Till He Makes A Choice

Detectives of the Missing Persons Bureau of New York police headquarters have been ordered to search all hotels in the Times-square area for a handsome youth of 17, described as "being held prisoner by four beautiful young women," says the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

This is one of the strangest quests on which the police have been engaged, and the story of the missing young man and his fair captors resembles a romance of new Arabian Nights.

The police, who have been harassed lately by the hunt for Agens Tufverson, were at first disposed to be sceptical when agitated relatives of Jack Taft, of Brooklyn, told them he had been carried off by four girls of surpassing beauty. Jack's brother David, however, provided them with evidence which caused an alarm to be sent out from police headquarters this afternoon over the teletype system.

A JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

At the present moment detectives are scouring the crowded hotel section in the heart of New York from Times-square to Fifty-first-street.

Fantastic though it may seem, the only theory of the youth's abduction is that he was so good-looking that he turned the heads of these four girls, and they decided to carry him off and keep him prisoner till he expressed a preference for one of them.

Before he vanished, this Adonis of Brooklyn is reported to have expressed great fear of what two girls might do to him, one of them being named Elaine.

On Wednesday morning a feminine voice called up David Taft to say:

"If you want your brother, you'll find him held captive by four girls in an hotel between Forty-Second and Fifty-Mirst street. Who am I? Don't ask. I'm your friend Elaine."

On Thursday the call was repeated, and early this morning the informant telephoned:

"This is Elsine. I'm terribly disappointed in you. Why haven't you found your brother? Hurry, or it will be too late."

The police traced these telephone calls to thee Times-square district.

David Taft said that despite his youth his brother had been persecuted by women of all ages who had fallen victims to his charms.

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FORTUNE AWAITS POOR BACHELOR

Catalan's Bequest Has Dickens' Touch

Some industrious and virtuous Catalan bachelor will soon inherit 700,000 pesetas, about dols. 91,000 if the terms of the will of the late Joan Kaiser i Guasc are carried out. There is a touch of Dickens romance in this strange will, first because no one ever suspected that the testator was the owner of a small fortune and secondly because of the allusions to his private life, writes the Barcelona correspondent of the "New York Times".

The will names as the future heir: "The person who, being the son of a poor Catalan widow and resident in Catalonia, and having no other resources than his labour, shall have attained the highest degree of morality and honour, and who shall best have contributed to the support of his mother, sisters and brothers, preference being given to him who, being otherwise of equal circumstances (with the other competitors) shall not have been able to realize matrimony by reason of having been rejected for want of fortune."

Four candidates have responded so far. The entries close on June 26.

The testator was a frequenter of the office of the property registrar, where he was constantly examining deeds, mortgages, and similar documents. It appears that he made his fortune through property deals on the basis of the information thus obtained. The will practically cuts off the widow, who is reported to be living on charity.

Perhaps a clue to the motives that prompted the will is contained in a clause which says that the fortune is left to a young man of the prescribed conditions "that he may pray for the testator and that he may be happier than he who has not been happy."

THEY EXCHANGE MATES

Reno Couples Change Places In Fresh Wedlock

The Reno correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" writing on June 23 says:—

This blase capital of painless divorces, which has seen a lot of odd goings-on in connection with its leading industry, was all a-twitter to-day for the first time in years.

It found at long last something unusual thanks to Mrs. Corinne Johnson and Mrs. Helen Earle.

They both got decrees to-day and stepped out of the court free women. Two hours later Mrs. Earle wed Alexander Johnson and Mrs. Johnson hopped a train for New York to marry Victor Earle, thus completing the swap of husbands.

Mrs. Earle-Johnson and Mrs. Johnson-Earle-to-be got together in the business in an amicable sort of way, apparently ending quite a lot of embarrassment for all concerned. They admitted to-day it was going to be hard to get used to their new names, but were sure there wouldn't be any mixup.

They may think they hold a record but they don't. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Earl and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Weinbold hold the all-time record for swapping and re-swapping and they'll take a lot of beating.

In 1928 Earl and Weinbold exchanged wives after due process of law as provided in the constitution. They thought they would be better off that way, but three years later they changed their minds and decided to return to the 'status quo ante'.

So Mrs. Weinbold legally can be called Mrs. Weinbold-Earl-Weinbold, and, if she likes, Mrs. Earl can call herself Mrs. Earl-Weinbold-Earl. All well and good but it must be a strain on the kids to find out who's mama and who's papa.

ROME CLAIMS LARGEST FOLLOWING

Confucians, Muslims And Hindus Follow In Order

The Roman Catholic Church has the largest membership of any sect or religion in the world, according to figures published by the central committee for the Holy Year.

The percentages of the world population belonging to each group are given as follows: Catholic, 19; Confucians, 16.4; Moslems; 13, Hindus; 12.1; Buddhists, 10.3; Protestants, 8.9; Schismatics, 7.1; Animists, 6.6; Atheists, 4.1; Jews, 9/10ths of 1 per cent.

In North America, according to the same authority, the Roman Catholics number 52,513,320, or 33 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians 85,540,818, or 54 per cent.; non-Christians, 21,000,130, or 13 per cent.

For Europe the figures are: Roman Catholics, 201,855,900, or 43 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 234,529,575, or 50 per cent.; non-Christians, 31,340,816, or 7 per cent.

In South America: Roman Catholics, 73,050,585, or 97 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 1,552,602, or 2 per cent.

In Africa: Roman Catholics 5,387,678, or 4 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 9,103,725, or 7 per cent.; non-Christians, 125,574,030, or 89 per cent.

In Asia: Roman Catholics, 17,038,874, or 2 per cent.; non-Catholic Christians, 9,450,545, or 1 per cent.; non-Christians, 970,354,614, or 97 per cent.

"SHE" WAS A HE!

Music blared in a Philadelphia night club as, on the floor, a fan dancer swished her fans, while two hundred patrons looked on.

Suddenly, a score of policemen rushed into the club and arrested the proprietor and the dancer.

And then they discovered that the fan dancer was a female impersonator!

A BEVY OF SWANS—IN PRACTICE DIVE

Seven divers take off the high medium and low boards almost simultaneously to execute this multiple swan dive at Long Beach, California. They are preparing for the aquatic events with which the marine playground there will inaugurate its season.

Asked To Perform Nude Dance

Film Actress Gets £500 Damages

A film of a dance in the nude was the subject of an action in the Hertfordshire Sheriff's Court.

Damages of £500 were awarded to a 19-year-old London girl against Captain Walter Summers, of Welfyn Garden City, a film producer, says the "News Chronicle."

The girl had sued Captain Summers in the High Court, where judgment was given against him by default, and the case had been remitted to the Sheriff's Court for damages to be assessed by a jury.

Costs were also awarded.

It was stated that the action first was for the delivery up of the film and the negative, and having failed to get these she sued for damages.

Mr. Jacques Cohen, solicitor for the girl, said she was desirous of becoming a film actress and was introduced to Captain Summers, who gave her a test before the camera in a studio in London. He promised her a part in a film called "The Sahara," but said she must dance in the nude in front of the camera.

She objected to this, but on his promising to deliver up the film and the negative to her after it had been seen in private she consented.

GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

The film was taken, but Captain Summers never delivered it to her afterwards, nor the negative, nor did she get a part in the film as promised, said Mr. Cohen.

The girl in the box, describing the scene in the studio, said:

"Captain Summers told me I should have to go to the Sahara for the film, but that it would be necessary for me to have the test in the nude beforehand. I told him I would not do it.

"He said: 'That is ridiculous. All girls do it on the films. There is nothing in it.' I then consented, if he would promise to return the film to me after it had been inspected."

The solicitor asked the sheriff, Mr. Elton Lengmore, if the girl's name could be suppressed as it was very unpleasant for her to have it published.

The sheriff replied, "I cannot make an order as this is a public court, but I can rely upon the wise discretion of the representatives of the Press.

POLICE HUNT FOR PRACTICAL JOKERS

Ambulances, Police, Taxis And Lorry Respond To Bogus Telephone Calls

Ambulance, firemen, police, taxis and a drug store delivery motor-cycle were sent to 465 Lagarde Street, Montreal, on a series of bogus telephone calls by jokers who have a peculiar sense of humour.

First ambulances were summoned and the surprised household er informed the doctors there was no one ill in his home after doctors had told him they had been called by telephone for a big accident.

Then at 10-15 o'clock a telephone call was sent to police headquarters that there had been a hold-up at 465 Lagarde Street. A radio patrol automobile rushed to the scene followed closely by detectives, only to find that the call was false. Later a number of taxicabs arrived, drivers saying they had been summoned by telephone for the convenience of a number of persons at a party. Still later a drug store delivery motorcycle arrived with an order which had been telephoned. The tired citizen explained to all and sundry that he was the victim of jokers.

Police were given information later as to who the jokers might be and where they might be located. Acting on this information the investigation was started and it is thought that an effective stop will soon be put to this alleged type of joke.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGH & COLD ?

SUCK A TABLET OR TWO OF KHASIN IT GIVES YOU INSTANT RELIEF BY SOOTHING THE INFLAMED THROAT AND ALLAYING THE CHEST TROUBLE.

AVAILABLE AT CHEMISTS.

IN PRAISE OF CREMATION

Earth Burial An Offensive Process, Says Sir John Robertson

Sir John Robertson, Professor of Hygiene and Public Health at Birmingham, and late Medical Officer of Health for the city, who addressed the joint conference of the National Association of Crematorium Superintendents and the Federation of Cremation Authorities in Great Britain, at Birmingham in mail week, declared: "Earth burial is for me such an offensive process that I cannot think of my relatives being subjected to it. I am sure that people do not realise what takes place—they are content to hide the body under the soil and never think afterwards what is taking place to it.

"The other form of disposal in this country is so-called cremation—a somewhat unfortunate expression. It accurately indicates what takes place on the funeral pyre in India and other places, but it does not express what takes place in a modern crematorium.

"There the fire never comes in contact with the body, and resulting products are almost precisely the same as in good earth burial—carbonic acid gas, water, nitrates, lime salts, and some other substances. Instead of a decade or more to accomplish the result, the modern furnace does it in an hour or so. There are no offensive vapours, no smoke, and the process is under exact control."

NOT GAMBLING DEN

But Nudists' Nest

An anonymous letter in a woman's handwriting was sent a policeman and a policewoman to a place on Upper Broadway, New York. The letter complained that the lady's husband was spending too much time there.

The police expected to find a gambling den. All they actually discovered was a swimming pool with a number of men and women disporting themselves therein a state of nudity.

The proprietor was arrested. He said it was the home of the "Olympian League of Nudists."

He was charged with operating a swimming pool without a licence. This was produced by his brother.

He was rearrested and charged with lewd and wilful exposure of the body.

The magistrate said: "The whole statute hangs on the word lewd. I certainly think this is lewdness. Even Adam and Eve used a fig leaf."

The proprietor's lawyer mentioned the spread of Nudism—particularly in Europe.

"That's all right," said the Magistrate. "We're civilised."

CIGAR-SMOKING AS EXERCISE

"Joe" Chamberlain's Excuse Impresses U. S. Doctor

Among the intimate personal relics of Joseph Chamberlain to be exhibited in his library at Highbury when it is opened as a memorial next month is a "tobacco jar—which is something of a surprise, for though Chamberlain was a heavy smoker the records do not represent him as a pipe-smoker. He preferred tobacco in the form of cigars, of which he smoked a great number. Once when he was in the United States an eminent doctor, alarmed by his consumption of cigars, ventured to remark, "Mr. Chamberlain, I think I should tell you that you smoke a great deal too much." "Perhaps I do," was the reply, "but then, you see, it is practically my only form of exercise!"—an original point of view, which dumbfounded the physician.

WOMEN KNOW MORE

They Are Too Partial To Overlook Husbands' Faults, Says Lord Reading

"Husbands in comparison with wives are coarse, brutal things," said the Marquis of Reading, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, when he was given the freedom of Deal.

He also said:

"Wives are too partial to overlook their husbands' faults;

"Wives know far more of what men are thinking than men know of what women are thinking.

"I am certain that, however clever and acute in perception a man is, a woman who cannot even compare with her husband in distinction, culture or intellectual power, completely outmasters him in the understanding of the man's thoughts, and particularly his thoughts in regard to women."

Lord Reading was told that as a freeman his only privilege would be to hawk fish on Sundays.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

An African Speaks For His People

"AN AFRICAN SPEAKS FOR HIS PEOPLE." By Parmenas Githenda Mockcrie—with foreword by Julian Huxley—The Hogarth Press London, 1934.

Has the British Imperial Power been fair in its dealings with the inhabitants of the dark continent, whom it brought under its sway? Does it propose to deal with them fairly now, at least so far it is possible for a dominant White race, with the sole political power in its hands, to deal with a people whose welfare it is bound to advance, because a civilized world demands a higher tradition of fairplay between man and man?

These are the questions which a reader of this remarkable book, written by an African in a language which he has adequately mastered, is bound to ask. The author provides a gloomy answer. Mr. Julian Huxley, whose painstaking research into African tribal customs, educational progress and political ambitions, has been set down by this distinguished biologist and man of letters in his own book "An African View," humbly asks his countrymen to study the present volume, at least to ascertain that there are two sides to a question.

Mr. Parmenas Githenda Mockcrie was a leading member of the deputation sent to England by the Kikuyu people to represent their grievances before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. The memorandum appended to the volume from the Kikuyu Land Board Association gives a fair measure of the grievances of this peaceful and industrious tribe. Its efforts are keen on securing better educational facilities for their people and on a reform of the land acquisition policy which the while settler has imposed upon them.

"We had the land and the White man had the Bible: now the white man has the land and we had the Bible"—this epigram, though the witness who expressed this poignant sentiment before the Kenya Land Commission did by no means utter it merely as an epigram, sums up in telling phraseology the present luckless position of the Kikuyu. An East African quoted this sentence recently in an effective answer to the insensate demands of the white settlers for more and more land of the best quality.

Mr. Mockcrie describes in dignified language the racial insults to which he had to submit during the voyage to Europe, where he stayed for two years. He has an informative chapter on "Kenya under British Rule" and his survey of the tribal institutions of the Kikuyu should add greatly to the knowledge which Western observers have gathered regarding this remarkable people. The dominant note in the book is that "Africans are not merely a source of labour", they are human beings eager to rise higher in civilisation.

L. G. K.

LITERARY FORGERIES

Under the modest title of "An "Enquiry into the Nature of "Certain Nineteenth Century "Pamphlets," Messrs. Constable publish a work that will make scores of book-collectors shiver at the thought of wasted cheques, that upsets a good deal of bibliographical history, and that adds a new and fascinating chapter to the annals of literary crime (writes th "Manchester Guardian"), Mr. John Carter and Mr. Graham Pollard, the authors, have discovered that some fifty-odd of the most sought after and interesting first editions of the great Victorians are clever forgeries, so clever that only highly technical research into the nature of the paper and the type has proved the case. The sequence of forgeries begins with Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur" of 1842 and ends with Kipling's "The White Man's Burden" of 1899 It includes the romantic first edition of 1847 of the "Sonnets from the Portuguese," a tiny little volume, privately printed, which, according to legend, Mrs. Browning timidly left on the breakfast table for her husband to find. She is supposed to have had the sonnets privately printed through her friend Mary Russell Ditford, and precious copies only came to light in 1838, when one of Miss Mitford's friends disposed of them. Unfortunately this, like most of the other disputed pamphlets, happens to be printed on paper that could not have been in use at the time. All fifty-one pamphlets seem also to have been the work of one well known printer, and to have been set in distinctive type that was not invented until 1888. The whole story is set out in immense and almost exciting detail. There has been, the authors claim, in the whole history of book collecting no such wholesale and successful perpetration of fraud as that we owe to this anonymous forger of the eighties. One thing at least may be said in charity: he made small profits himself.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"MOTI". By Saiyed Yusuf Bukhari, Gali Imam, near Juma Masjid, Delhi. Pp. 143. Crown 16 mo. Annas 12.

It is a collection of sayings of great men on different subjects like God, life, death, woman, prides, anger, greed, beauty, poetry, poverty, freedom, patriotism, etc. Such sayings have a place of their own in the daily life of man and they can serve as a guide to all those who wish to be guided by them. The sayings selected by the compiler have a practical view and such they will repay perusal. The language used throughout is simple and chaste and free from cumbrous constructions.

Allama Rashid-ul-Khairi and Khwaja Hasan Nizami have, in their introductory notes, spoken well of the qualifications of this budding author.

The compiler would have added to the utility of the book had he taken the trouble of giving the sources as well. The general get-up is all that can be desired.

"DASTAN RANI KETKI AUR KANWAR UDAIBHAN KI." By Saiyed Insha Allah Khan "Insha". Pp. 51x4. Demy 8 v. Annas 4.

The story described in these pages is a love-story which is sufficiently entertaining. It is written by Insha who is a writer of great repute. Another notable feature is that the author has not used a single Arabic or Persian word throughout and this fact alone is sufficient to establish his greatness as a writer.

The story was first published in 1852 and now the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu of Aurangabad (Deccan), and published it after comparing it with all the extent copies available.

The editor, Maulvi Abdul Haq in the course of his introduction, pays a tribute to the writer for writing a readable story in such a simple style and calls upon all lovers of Urdu to give currency to all those beautiful Hindi words which have been used by the writer in this book.

The book has been printed from those "tasta'liq" types which are in vogue in the Hyderabad Government Press. Its get-up is attractive and the printing is quite neat and clean.

"INDIAN SUGAR NEWS"

The rapid growth of the sugar industry in India in recent years and the diversity of the problems which are confronting it at present, and will continue to confront it for some years to come, justify the starting of a journal devoted exclusively to the welfare of the industry and we must congratulate Mr. V.P. Iyer, B.Sc., on ushering "Indian Sugar News" into existence from Lucknow. Mr. Iyer has acquired intimate knowledge of the modern processes of sugar manufacture from his long stay in Hawaii Islands, which are one of the largest centres of sugar manufacture. The sugar industry is a worldwide industry and the fortunes of India's indigenous industry are, therefore, bound to be affected by the movements of the world industry. In-India wants to keep pace with the rest of the world, she must equip herself with full knowledge of modern methods of manufacture and marketing of her products, raw and manufactured. A journal like the present one, devoted exclusively to the dissemination of helpful information about the sugar industry, both indigenous and foreign, is a welcome addition to the ranks of Indian journalism.

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

"PRASUTI", By Dr. Ratilal Girijashankar Bhatt, Bombay.

The author tries to explain to those who are likely to be in attendance at the time of a woman's confinement, such as Dais and midwives, what should be done and what should not be done to bring about a safe and easy delivery. The book is also meant for the woman expecting delivery, but the subject having been mainly treated from a medical man's point of view, it is problematical whether lay people would be able to grasp the implications. The good done by cleanliness and the evil done by dirt and filth in a confinement room are shown by means of illustrations. A few words of advice are put in to show how pregnancies at very short intervals should be avoided. "Birth Control" is one of the means recommended, though most reluctantly.

K.

"VADILO VANCHE". By Harbhai.

Harbhai Trivedi of the Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhuvan of Bhavnagar wrote several articles in the Bhavan Magazine called 'Chhatralaya' bearing on the subject of boarders and their characteristics and the methods in which to solve the problem of their idiosyncracies and individualities. The Superintendent has to deal with the thieving propensities of one boy and lying propensities of another. As to how to find them out and correct them was the purpose of the contributions which are now collected and presented here in the form of a book. Even to those who are not called upon to deal with boys in their official capacity, the book furnishes interesting and instructive reading: in fact, the title means: "May the elders read (it)". It is a book with sterling merits.

K.

"Jivan Charkha," published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

When the Gujarat Vidyapith founded by Mahatma Gandhi was in full swing, the workers there had founded a society for the discussion of philosophical questions. At the sessions of the Society various discussions took place. Notes thereof were kept, and they have now been amplified and published under the above name. Twelve subjects have been treated by twelve well-known philosopher-followers of Gandhiji, like Acharya Kirpalani, Kaka Kalelkar, Nanabhai Mashruwalla, Ram Narayan Pathak, Pandit Sukhlalji, Vinoba Bhave, Narhari Parekh and Indubhushan Majumdar. They have done full justice to the several complicated problems handled by them, such as juvenile education, the place of women in Hindu religious books, love, field of work for young men, Jain philosophy etc. A large amount of information can be picked up from these pages, with very little difficulty, as it is conveyed in easy language.

K.

"NUTAN RUSSIA MAN DOKIYUN," by Govindrao Bhagat, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

"A Peep into New Russia"—this is what the title of the book means. It is a translation of the work of Maurice Hindus on the same subject, called "Broken Earth". Its twelve chapters are bubbling over with fun though they relate very tragic incidents about the sufferings of the Russians before they settled down to new conditions. The light, chatty and conversational style in which the original has been written has been well preserved in the translation and the description of what the writer saw in the train or on the road or what he heard from the young men and women in the country, are set out with accuracy and intimacy. It furnishes informative reading.

K.

CUTCHNU ARTHASHASTRA, by Jayaramdas Jethabhai Naygandhi.

Formerly every Indian State possessed its own coins and currency and the result was serious complication and confusion in dealing with persons outside the particular State owning to currency, hence trade and commerce suffered. The consequence was that one State after another gave up its own currency. The latest instance in Gujarat is that of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar who abolished the Babashahi coin—and fell into line with that in British India. Some States, however, such as those of Cutch and Hyderabad still cling to their Kori and Halai Rupee. The writer of this small book, which is only the first part, traces the history of the Cutchi currency to its source, and discusses the other problems connected with such a maritime State as Cutch, bearing on the prosperity, viz., its agriculture, industry and arts, shipping, trade, development of Bandars, customs dues etc. It furnishes in a short compass very interesting and useful information.

Mr. Ishrat Husain Memani, who is only 15, obtained the first place among the successful candidates at the Inter-Science Examination of the Aligarh University recently held

BOOK NOTES

"Russian Journey", is the title of a book by M. Herriot. It is an account of his visit to Russia a year ago.

* * * *

In Dent's list of books for July, is included a new collection of lyrics, by Sylvia Lynd, entitled "The Enemies."

* * * *

Messrs. Heinemann are publishing a cheap edition of "Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind," by Mr. H G. Wells, which he has revised

* * * *

All of Lenin's writings on the English working class movement, the British empire and its colonial policy are included in "Lenin on Britain", published by International Publishers, New York.

* * * *

"The Architecture of the Universe," by Dr. W. F. G. Swann, is a book for the educated layman, describing the broad features (as we know them) of the design of the physical world, and discussing the significance of man's endeavours to understand that design.

* * * *

Mr. Karel Capek, with books of travel, gardening, fairy-tales, and biography already to his name, now adds a novel, "Hordubal," which Messrs. Allen and Unwin will publish. The tale is of a Czecho-Slovakian peasant who, returning home after eight years in America, finds his wife unfaithful. There is a murder and a trial. Although it is a tragic and sombre tale, it is written with wit.

* * * *

The ananymous author of "A Modern Sinbad" is publishing a collection of his short stories, in the preface to which he says "one of them was thought to be of sufficient merit to secure the award of the O. Henry Prize in America, which I, being British, was not qualified to accept, and was forced to refuse." This is, possibly, a clue to his identity. The new book of stories is to be called "Spin a Yarn, Sailor."

BIOGRAPHY OF TOGO

A biography of the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, written in English by a noted Japanese schoolar, the late Mr. Jukichi Inouye, is being printed in Tokyo. It will be a large book of 650 pages. There will be 46 chapters in it.

The manuscript for the book was completed five years ago, and sent by the author to the Chapman publishing house in Boston, U S. A. Before it was published the publisher disappeared. Soon thereafter Mr. Inouye himself died His son, Tozo, returning from his studies in England found among his father's notes and paper, duplicate copy of the lost manuscript.

Taking the opportunity of the resent demise of the Fleet-Admiral the younger Mr. Inouye will publish the manuscript in Tokyo, adding to it a concluding chapter dealing with the famous admiral's last days and his state funeral.

TWO NOVELS

"SECRET AGENT." By Sydney Horler, Collins, 1934.

Mr. Sydney Horler is a practised narrator of detective stories. "Secret Agent" will certainly add to his reputation. There is an Indian Maharaja "medieval in mind, tyrant in fact and a monster in being—which were three perfectly good reasons why the British Raj had, through its counsellors, seen fit to order that he should be deposed from his throne for the space of two calendar years"] and there is the inevitable shady Russian in alliance with him and they ask the "Disquiser," a notorious crook, almost superhuman in his cunning and Mephistophelian in his black intent, to arrange a nefarious design to blow up the Rock at Gibralter.

The attempt fails, thanks to the ingenuity in detection of Mr. Horler's Secret Service hero. All ends well and we hope the numerous denizens of British villadow who read this tale will go to bed, after sitting up late there, devouring this amazing absurdity, happy that the British Empire is safe particularly at Gibralter.

L. G. K.

"JEWELS GO BACK". By E. Charles Vivion—Ward Lock and Co., Limited, 1934.

A quiet, placid story, evidently meant for the purpose of relieving the tedium of a long railway journey or whiling away vacation hours. It runs smoothly, the dialogue is at places entertaining, the hero and the heroine are cultured people who never do anything to make the reader turn the pages of this book exertedly to look to the end of the story, but they do manage to grip attention. Mrs. Caterwell, the heroine, is observed, after all, not to have been legally married to the Greek manufacturer who bears this plebian name and the hero, an Oxford man of good heritage, claims her and succeeds.

L. G. K.

GALSWORTHY'S STRUGGLE WITH RED TAPE

Artists, poets, writers and politicians flit across the pages of Mr. Ford Madox Ford's new book, just published ("It was the Nightingale").

Of Galsworthy, whom the author knew well, there are some good stories...how he was once swindled by a thimble-rigger in a railway carriage, and how he wrote at a portable pulpit.

And there is one almost incredible story about Galsworthy's income-tax.

"He had remembered, after paying his income-tax, that he had not included a quite considerable sum that he had received for, say, the Near Eastern productions of several of his plays.

"He had written to the income-tax authorities that he was prepared now to pay the sum.

"They had answered that the accounts for the year were closed and nothing could be done about it.

"He had replied by sending a cheque for the amount ... and received a letter, returning the cheque, and saying: that the Lords Commissioners had ordered that this correspondence must now cease...."

Galsworthy, says Mr. Madox Ford, was enraged and went on worrying officialdom for a long time.

ANCIENT BOOK FOR JEWS

A "Book of Comfort," written for Jews of the X century and lost since that time, has been brought to light through the publication of a unique Arabic codex by the Yale University Press.

The manuscript of the book, written by Ibn Shan In, head of the Academy of Learning at Kairawan, in North Africa, was discovered in Egypt 30 years ago by the late Professor A. Harkavy. The professor took it to St. Petesburg where it was sold to a purchaser in London. From London it came to New York and now it is the property of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

The manuscript has been edited for the Yale University Press by Dr. Julian Obermann who believes it is the first treatise discovered which shows the role played by Arab-Mohammedan civilisation in the making of Judaism. Dr. Obermann has identifitd in the manuscript several hundred biblical and Talmudic narratives most of which are clearly intended to give solace or to point a moral, or to establish an ethico-religious principle in terms of the philosophy of comfort.

Under The Roman Skies

CHRISTIAN HYMNS AND LOVE-LYRICS OF MADIEVAL LATIN POETS

(By VIATOR)

I.

"Yet so ingrained is our idea of Madievalism as a Dark Age of Faith and barbarism that it is hard to rid ourselves of smugness towards these centuries and their culture", says Mr. Jack Lindsay in offering his "Madieval Latin Poets" (Elkin, Mathews and Marrot, London, 7|6 net) and one has only to skip over a few pages of the book to be struck by the deceptive character and lack of veracity of preconceived, if at the same time common and natural, notions and images evoked by phrases like Dark Ages and Madievalism.

NO MAN'S LAND.

Not that these vague and faintly mysterious images need conform to the patterns created either by academic pedantry or the ignorance of common intelligence. However the suggestion is always present of the so-called madieval span of Time, which touches the finest Latin culture at one end and the Renaisance more or less, at the other as a period in which the entire over-ripe civilization was undergoing tragic and violent disintegration, that is to say, even from the literary viewpoint.

Prof. Armando Meneses, who has done me the honour, with his characteristic magnanimity of heart, of writing a supplementary notice, is more competent not merely because he is equipped with Latin scholarship but because he possesses the necessary imaginative temperament, to deal with this aspect of the entire phenomenon. I am concerned only with recording the general impression created on the ordinary reader by Mr. Lindsay's poets.

POETS ALL

The whole anthology is interesting to us, indeed, in so far as it moves us with its priceless poetry—poetry squeezed into the altar of the eternal human emotions that transcend every peculiarity of season and climate in which it was distilled. Translated from Latin, certainly, these poets assume a new personality and singing in a tongue that, if it lacked in atmospheric and structural facility (if one may say so), one achieves the essential process of reaching the heart, fulfill their own great destiny.

There are amongst these singers of Christian hymns who lived peaceful lives tasting religious ecstasy as well as men who were swept up and down in the turmoil of the times, men who filled high politico-ecclesiastical offices and died the heretics' death along with the bohemia of social 'declasses' whose bachhanalias have a tang of the essential paganism drowned under the on-rush of early Christianity.

POETIC UNITY.

Boethius, in the 5th century, is surprisingly, speculatively metaphysical:

Is truth a single harmony?
Each life to its own purpose clings,
And yet the flesh-entangled soul,
Using a smothered fire, can't see
The subtle links that bind the whole.

In contrast, Maximian in the next-century mocks and probes the lost illusions of Lycoris' lover:

Will weep awhile the distant years that marred.
But to remember pain for long is hard,

The Christian hymn of S. Columba (6th century) is not without poetic beauty:

Under the heaven's crest
Orion wanders west;
Christ will come sweepingly.
Down ladders of the sky.

AN EARLY TROUBADOUR.

Venantius Fortunatus was Queen Radegunde's lover and his verses have a delicate feeling about them:

How quickly from our eyes the light has flown!
Clouds, when you go, oppress my life with doubt.
Time you disdain as if no lover yearned,
For with my eyes I love you when we're near.

The religious feeling in:

Alter and victim, hail to you!
O glorious was his abject pain!
Life out of death his victory drew,
And life in death is made our gain

is characteristic of the troubadour our soul which could exult with the same intensity in singing praises of feasts and fruit grown in his garden.

NATURE POETRY.

The 7th century is represented by the lyric, epigramatic touch of Eugenius of Toledo:

Friend of the Night, Mistress of pleasant song,
Queerly named 'Nightingale' I pass along
and
Through leaf-loud elms on a small grassy hill
In mating chase the sparrows twittering throng:
Here is the wind-lashed body tired and chill
Yet finding sweetly liquid words for song.

The 8th century Alcuin, too, excels in beautiful nature-poetry whether he addresses cuckoo or nightingale:

Your flowing song had scoured my heart of gloom,
You sent a sweetness echoing through my breast.

THE EXILE SIGHS.

There are anonymous singers whose themes vary from the religious to the lyrical, from the heroic to the dramatic and the common culture of Latin speech brings together men of various nationalities. Yet the Irish Colman of the 9th Century anticipates the homesick sadness, the gaelic mood with:

The love of homeland wins, and who can break
A lover's will? I know your weary ache
and:
The world's enormous pageants pass away
On wings of wind, like trivial dreams that fly

The Cambridge Manuscript occupies a large portion of the 10th century and even Marbod of Rennes of the next, a bishop, airs his didacticism with a brilliance of poetic eloquence.

The religious hymns of Abaelard of the 12th century shed the romantic grandeur of his ill-fated love-affair: and their beauty is enhanced by the fact that they were written to please Heloise. The theological heretic is mirrored in.

Yes, fear possessed the populace of old
By threat or promise of the law subdued.

CRY FOR LIFE.

Archpoet of the 12th century sounds a new, almost budelairean note. His defiant lives throb with the cry of life. He confesses:

I tread the way of youth and take the broad way with a grin,
I shut all virtue out and wrap myself for warmth in sin.

The same sense of realism tinged with cynicism characterises Hugo of Orleans who begins:

Poet, why mourn
Because you have earned a harlot's scorn?

Godfredus is distinguished by his wit and his lines to Javianus, a traveller, may have been addresed to the modern touristic fraternity:

Why do you still go wandering round and find
In futile motion such a source of pride?
This roaming shows a levity of mind
Something discordant and dissatisfied.

AMOROUS POETRY.

The 12th century pieces, some of them anonymous, give one a foretaste of the 'Carmina Burana' MSS. which deserve a separate notice. The amorous element in it is distinguished by a tenderness and passion such as characterise the 16th century English love poetry. There is a voluptuous, pure thrill in 'Gallus to Lydia':

Lydia, what glows engirdle you.
Lily and milk have no such hue,
The red rose mingled with the white....
Come, girl, those ringlets now unfold
With shine of corn and gloss of gold.

THE SATIRIST

And "A Song of Cash" is modern in the spirit of disillusion:

O bring a gift along
And black soon greys to white
Cash makes a contract strong,
Cash cannot but be right,
Cash smoothes the roughest wrong,
Cash stops the fiercest fight,
Cash in the court holds sway,
A law that all obey.
Hey, you that judge, I say,
Here comes Lord Cash, make way!

The City Architects Protest —President Indian Institute Of Architects— Calls For Timely Assistance — Mr. Lovji Shroff Draws Attention —To Civic Anomalies—The Government Of Bombay, — The Municipality And The Bombay University— Overlook Architects—Film Posters — Doctorate Degree — For Dramatic Critics.

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Mr. Lovji F. Shroff, in his presidential address to the Indian Institute of Architects published in the current number of its journal, exposes the number of chronic civic anomalies which distinguish public institutions and life in the city. It would appear that Mr. Shroff does not accept the popular superstition that the community that can afford the unmeasured, and uncontrollable superfluity of lawyers, doctors, professional and amateur sadhus, beggars, Brahmin and non-Brahmin; money-changers in theory or practice and thousands of the unemployable university alumni cannot afford the very helpful and positively beneficial community of artists and architects.

NO SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE.

He does not, moreover, accept the fashionable theory which emboldens many of the trustees of educational institutions and funds to disregard education in art or architecture as education. He expresses "great regret that at present there are not more than two scholarships in architecture awarded each year. One is the Wittet Memorial Scholarship and the other is our Institute Studentship. Of these, the former is a coveted distinction for architectural students in India, and it is gratifying that the President of our Institute acts as Chairman of the Committee appointed for the purpose. To my mind scholarships are very necessary to promote healthy competitions amongst students, and these tend to raise the standard of architecture, and as such, I wish there had been many more scholarships for architectural students. I am not unaware of the Art Society prize in architecture, but still I think it my duty to appeal to architects and to art patrons to come forward with donations to help the institute to start giving more scholarships to architectural students. Regarding these scholarships, my experience in the past compels me to put in a word of advice to those of my young friends, who have been deemed worthy to be Wittet Scholars, to let alone the Institute Studentship for their less gifted brother students."

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE NOT ENCOURAGING.

Speaking about the attitude hitherto assumed by the Government he said:—

"However the Government's attitude towards our profession is not always encouraging.

"As far as I am aware, there was not a single qualified architect on the Backbay Reclamation Committee appointed by the Government some years ago. As we know, a deviation has been made by that Committee from the original layout of the reclaimed land by Mr. W. R. Davidge. That, to my mind, is very unfortunate indeed."

THE ABOLISHED POST OF ARCHITECT.

"The post of the Consulting Architect to Government has been abolished due to the bad financial conditions, but let us hope that it will be re-established as soon as conditions improve. It is however gratifying to note that the Government, having felt the need of a Chartered Architect, has appointed Mr. E. C. Henriques as a part-time Architectural Adviser.

RECONSTRUCTION IN DEVASTATED AREAS.

"Due to the recent earthquake in Northern India a great calamity has befallen the people of those provinces. Steps are being taken for the immediate temporary relief to their distresses but when the time will come for appointing by the Government of India of an Official Committee for the purpose of devising ways and means for reconstruction on the devastated areas, let us hope the Government of India will not fail to appoint one or more Chartered Architects on that Committee, for, to my mind, architects of all men, by their layout schemes and artistic designs of houses comfortable to live in, working hand in hand with Civil Engineers, who will carry out the road, drainage and water supply schemes, will be the most instrumental to restore order out of the prevailing chaos."

THE TREATMENT FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

"The treatment accorded to architects by the Bombay Municipal Corporation is too well-known. Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga in his Presidential address in 1931 had strongly appealed to the Municipal Commissioner and to the public spirited corporators for the city of Bombay, to have the ban, on practising architects in entering the Corporation, removed. Has anything been since done in the matter? Nothing at all.

"The post of the architect on the Bombay City Improvement Trust, which body has recently been amalgamated with the Bombay Municipality, has been abolished. There used to be on that post a Chartered Architect, qualified to scrutinize architectural plans and elevations. That post is now filled in by a Civil Engineer. That is very unfortunate and we regret that the Municipality does not see the necessity of having a qualified architect on that post."

WHAT IS THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY DOING?

"Now let us for a moment consider what the Bombay University is doing in the cause of architecture. As far as I am aware, gentlemen, there is not a single qualified architect on the Senate of the Bombay University. How can there be one? Members on the Senate are as you probably know, elected by Registered Graduates, but how can there be graduates in architecture, unless the University starts conferring a Degree in architecture? May I ask if it has ever occurred to any member of the Senate that whilst the University is conferring Degrees in almost all other professions, such as, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Agriculture, besides the degrees in general Arts and Sciences, there is no degree like "Bachelor of Architecture" conferred by it, as is being done by the London University?"

WILL THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY UNDERSTAND?

"In this connection, it may be of interest to note in passing that Professor C. H. Reilly of the Liverpool School of Architecture was recently the recipient of the degree of "Honorary LL.D." at Liverpool University, this being the first occasion on which a doctorate has been conferred by an English University in recognition of services in the teaching of architecture. Will members on the Senate, now that their attention is drawn to this fact, rise to the occasion, and see what can be done with regard to architecture? A degree of 'Bachelor of Architecture' to differentiate it from the degree of 'Bachelor of Civil Engineering', will, I submit, go a long way to enlighten the public that for the erection of a building they have to approach an architect, as for road, drainage, water supply or, irrigation schemes, Civil Engineers' services are necessary.

"From the above, gentlemen, have we to infer that the Government, the Municipality, and the University of Bombay are not aware of the existence of a professional class of men, distinct from the class known as 'Engineers' whose destiny is being governed by an institute, to which His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to grant the Royal Charter and which is going to celebrate its Centenary this year?"

EDUCATION, EXHIBITIONS AND WIDER PUBLICITY.

I am very happy to note that my friend Mr. Lovji Shroff has not rested content with the negatives nor with blaming the other fellow. Quite an appreciable amount of apathy towards art, architecture and architects is the direct result of the orthodox and petty attitude of short-sighted architects who could see nothing more than immediate gains and nothing farther than their nose. Mr. Shroff has, therefore, the following definitely practicable suggestions to offer.

"A medal, if presented annually by the Institute to the architect of a building, assessed to be the best during the year, by a jury of competent Assessors, will, he says, 'go a long way' to enlighten the public, as to what real architecture should be.

"An annual exhibition of architectural drawings including perspectives of important buildings and layout schemes should be held under the auspices of this institute and should be kept open to the public.

"A dinner should be held each session at which distinguished visitors may be invited. This will not only bring our members into closer touch with each other, but will also bring the institute in the know of the public."

PUBLIC COMPETITIONS IN ARCHITECTURE.

"Public lectures may be arranged to be delivered by our members under the auspices of our institute, such as, may be understood by the lay public, besides the usual lectures on technical subjects. In these lectures the public may be shown the inadvisability of inviting lump sum tenders, of entrusting works to an architect or architects who may do them for the least remuneration, of appointing an architect or architects on communal lines, of inviting public competitions for big works on conditions similar to those laid down by the R. I. B. A., and such other matters.

"Public bodies may be impressed on the advisability of inviting designs by public competitions and of approaching this institute for the appointment of assessors."

THE OLD-FASHIONED TYPE OF FILM POSTER, NOT ART.

These are, at the moment, many interesting and even elaborately exciting discussions on film-posters carried on by those who may not be amongst but are of the film world. I should write about them, not now. I must reserve the unpleasant task for a future occasion. In the meantime, I might indulge in the safe and pleasant pastime of thinking what others think. The famous film-poster designer, Mr. Marc Stone thinks, if the "Film Weekly" has not misunderstood him that—

"The old-fashioned type of poster—and, unfortunately, it hasn't quite gone out of fashion yet—was merely an incident taken straight out of the film it purported to advertise," he points out. "In fact, many posters are actually only greatly enlarged 'still' photographs painted over in gaudy colours. The picture, having a photographic foundation, does not permit the use of delicate colours, which would not have enough body to cover the photographic emulsion. So on go great daubs of paint.

"The result is certainly striking, but not always in the way the 'artist' intended. Everything possible is crammed into the picture, even the licence plates on motor cars, or the calendar hanging on the wall, and all these unnecessary details simply confuse the eye of the passer-by, who gives the poster a casual glance. Worse still, he learns little or nothing about the film."

LET US IMAGINE

"Let us imagine an old-style poster which advertises a murder mystery picture. We have the body of the murdered man on the ground, a girl holding a revolver, a man peering in through French windows, and a butler opening a door and throwing up his hands in horror. It is all very highly coloured and simply crammed with detail, yet it only conveys to the person who looks at it that the film is a murder mystery story. There is nothing to indicate whether it is any better than—or different from—any other murder mystery story.

"I believe the filmgoer is an intelligent person and that he can read more into a poster from its general atmosphere than any amount of detail could convey."

DRAMATIC CRITIC NOT A "GLIB JOURNALIST"

Our friends in America are nothing if not thorough the following from the United States would be read here, I am sure, with great interest:—

"Thanks to the Yale Graduate School, a dramatic critic will be something more than a glib journalist going to the theatre on passes. The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy in the fields of theatrical history and dramatic criticism will be offered, beginning next fall.

"To provide more co-ordinated and practical investigation into such (theatrical) material", the announcement explained, "Yale intends to inaugurate, next session, a new course of study leading to the Ph.D. degree. The Yale Department of Drama has, of course, as its prime object the encouragement and training of creative artists in the theatre, and this main object is being in no wise altered by the institution of the Ph.D. degree course. Its work in play-writing, production, stage design and lighting will continue unchanged; but, in addition to these, there will be added this fresh branch of study .....Men and women who have pursued the courses for such a degree, therefore, will find themselves not only provided with a wide background of practical and theoretical knowledge of the theater, but qualified to undertake the duties of teaching posts combining instruction in literature and dramatic direction."

"KEEP HIMSELF SANE"

"Which brings to memory the retort of a dramatic critic, made some years ago when some one even then suggested that critics should be Doctors of Philosophy:

"I think it most wise. After seeing 250 new plays every season a man needs some sort of philosophy to keep himself sane, even if it is somebody else's philosophy."

Most of the "glib journalists" in India who find themselves elevated overnight as dramatic critics do not think the precaution is necessary. Since they are expected to write "shastras", they do not worry about the drama or even about their or their reader's sanity.

THE PILGRIM

Syt. Vinayak S. Masoji, for years working as a student and as one of the teaching staff of the art institute at Shantiniketan with Syt. Nandlal Bose has travelled widely and has been the recipient of unqualified tributes. His work, which is unfortunately not well reproduced here, is varied and indicates sobriety of outlook and catholicity of taste. His workmanship is skilled and effective. Syt. Masoji intends to work in the City and contribute to its progress in art. We must look forward to his work and activities.

OUTSTANDING FILMS

Of All Nations In Venice

Outstanding moving pictures of a score of countries will be among the exhibits of the biennial international art exhibit in Venice, opening May 26.

The countries sending pictures will include the United States, France, Italy, England, Russia, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, and Belgium. The moving picture exhibit will be the most important ever given.

American productions will include: "Benvenuto Cellini," United Artists; "Death Takes A Holiday," Paramount; "Liliom," Fox-Europa; "Napoleon," Warner Brothers; "The Invisible Man," Universal, and "Amos and Andy."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

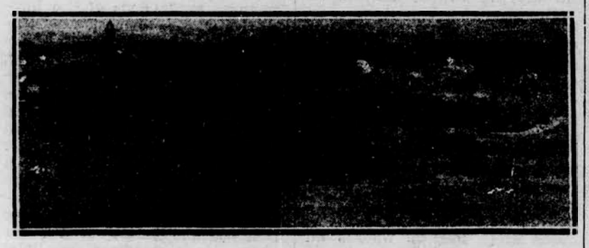
Turkey is sending a moving picture of the Kemal revolution and selections from the York film of Istanbul. From France will come Rene Clair's "The Last Billionaire" and Renoir's "La Chienne." Japan will present the "Adventures of Pinocchio" and musical films will come from Austria and Argentina. Otto Hardt of Elekta Films will send from Czechoslovakia films by Machaty and Piloka.

The films from Germany will include "The Story of Horst Weissel," first propaganda film turned out by Propaganda Minister Goebbels, and "Brand, Soldier" and "Young Quex" by Steinhoff.

Holland will exhibit "Still Waters" by Rutten Films and "New Lands" by Joris Ievna, Poland will send two films. Switzerland will present "William Tell."

Spain will offer two films by Perojo, "Sister San Sulpicio" by Valdees, and "Miguelon," interpreted by Fleta. Seville will contribute. "The Taste of Glory." Hungary is exhibiting "Hungaria," a picture made under State control, which announces magnificent pictures of the Magyar country. Walt Disney and Fleischer will run a series in colour of their Silly Symphonies.

Venice will exhibit a production of Margadonna, "Everyone's Lady," by Camerini, and "The Three Cornered Hat". The Institute Luce will present its latest pictures of the works of the regime.—"Chicago Tribune."



"PANORAMIC VIEW OF KARACHI"
By Syt. V. S. Masoji

KHILAN MARGA—KASHMIR
By Syt. V. S. Masoji

Architectural Qualities In Pictures

Mr. R. H. Wilenski's Lecture

Mr. R. H. Wilenski, addressed the Manchester Society of Architects upon "The art and architecture of the future." Mr. Wilenski told the members of the society that he knew nothing about architecture, and in proposing to discuss architectural feeling in pictures he used the word in a special sense to mean qualities in painting which appeared to be like those required in architecture. He used the term to convey the organisation of space within the picture frame.

SPACE ORGANISATION.

Mr. Wilenski showed a number of slides, one reproducing the Rossetti portrait of Mrs. Morris given as evidence of the romantic characteristics, the exaggerated length of neck, the "curiosity of the lips. The romantic quality was conveyed by aberration from the normal. "You get the hangover of this in modern journalism," Mr. Wilenski said. "The word is always used in the sense of unnatural." The romantic movement continued in the work of Augustus John, and again in Epstein. Epstein, the romantic artist, "finds it exciting to reproduce all the crevasses and ridges in the neck, for example," Mr. Wilenski said, pointing to the picture One should compare it with the Greek central type to gain a measure of its romantic quality. The impressionists were no more concerned with the business of organising space. They were concerned with effects of light. In pictures of Renoir and Monet form and space were dissolved. In Degas, the cafe concert, for instance, the principle was one of accidental composition; here the heads of the orchestra against the stage. This showed the influence of the camera.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION

Mr. Wilenski gave his first illustrations of architectural composition from reproductions of paintings by Piero Della Francesca and Fra Angelico, suggesting that both employed an imaginative stage, with a backcloth. There was depth present, though it was presented somewhat as in a bas-relief. The same means was employed by Gauguin, Chirico, and by Manet in the famous "Follies Bergere Bar" and the "Balcony." In the Mantegna "Death of the Virgin" there was a much deeper conception evident. The spectator was carried to the horizon. Bellini in his "Transfiguration" was more ambitious, but the figures were not organised within the landscape. They remained images. Poussin undoubtedly studied Bellini, but his figures were true. "This picture," Mr. Wilenski said, pointing to the landscape, "is the most deliberately and architecturally organised picture I know."

POUSSIN'S PROBLEM.

Not till 1884 did an artist again concern himself with Poussin's problem. Then Seurat painted his "Sunday Afternoon." After thirty years of extreme concentration on archiectural space the artists wanted to add an emotional value which the romantic picture had possessed. They wanted to produce something like a Mantegna vision. The sur-realists were no doubt attempting to get "the pleasurable disquietude" of mood one found in Mantegna, and their attention had been called by the psychologists to the pleasing disquietude of dreams. Burke applied the word "sublime" to pictures he could not else describe. The new was another concept of the sublime. Instead of Salvator Rosa or "nature at her most terrible" one had the unending alley, the incredible stillness, the unrelated incidents of a picture by Chirico.—"Manchester Guardian."

ART TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

Research Work In Manchester

Research work which may lead to important developments in the teaching of art in the schools was begun during the past year by the Manchester Education Department. The aim has been to collect data by means of experimental tests, and to summarise the results with a view to assisting teachers in dealing with art classes in elementary schools. The first report upon the work which has just been issued shows that the scheme of research covers a wide ground.

Among the problems studied were the following:—The part played by emotion, and the capacity to respond to emotional stimulus; the factors which may influence aptitude, such as environment and good teaching; and how far the results of general intelligence tests agree with the results obtained in art in a Manchester school from children of all art classes in the school.

Attempts have been made to sacertain also the ages at which perspective, dramatic reeling, movement, and sense of design are evidenced in the art work of the child; and at what ages interest is shown in colour, subject and problems of technique.

Other questions which have been the subject of investigation are:—How to deal with the child who has no motive for art; how far environment is reflected in the work, and what links with environment may be used by the teacher. When is appreciation of rhythm and distortion from harmony made manifest? When does appreciation of beauty show itself? How does general mental ability compare with capacity for artistic feeling?

So wide a scheme of research necessarily requires considerable

(Continued on page 8).

LUPPU PASS—KASHMIR
By Syt. V. S. Masoji

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Momma (singing)—"By low, my baby."

Poppa—"That's right you tell him to buy low and I'll teach him to sell high."

* * * *

Traffic Cop—"Use your noodle, lady! Use your noodle!"

Lady—"My goodness! Where is it? I've pushed and pulled everything in the car."

* * * *

Festive One—"Whash yer looking for?"

Policeman—"We're looking for a drowned man."

Festive One—"Whash yer want one for?"

* * * *

"Some women make up their minds," said Barracuda Pete the other day to a friend at the waterfront. "Let me tell you what my wife said to me:

"'You can stay at home if you want to, but I've made up my face to go out.'"

* * * *

An inspector examining a class in religious knowledge, asked the following question of a little girl intending it for a catch:

"What was the difference between Noah's Ark and Joan of Arc?"

He was not a little surprised when the child, answering, said:

"Noah's Ark was made of wood and Joan of Arc was maid of Orleans."

* * * *

There was a "hold-up" at a busy London crossing, and the traffic was slowly getting into more and more of a tangle. In the front of one of the waiting lines of cars and buses was a luxurious limousine. Suddenly its occupant, a very elegant-looking lady, could restrain her impatience no longer.

Leaning out of the window, she cried in imperious tones:—

"Officer, I demand that you let me proceed. I am the wife of a Cabinet Minister."

The dour Scots policeman turned to her with a tolerant smile.

"Lady," he said, "I couldna let ye do that even if ye was the wife of a Presbuterian meenister."

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SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM.
No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

"Why are you rushing about like this on a hot day?"

"I'm trying to get something for my husband."

"Had any offers?"

* * * *

"I say, Joe, your girl looked wonderful in that religious gown she was wearing last night."

"What do you mean, 'religious gown'?"

"Oh, you know; sort of Lo and Behold."

* * * *

Two film magnates were talking.

"How'd the new picture turn out, Julius?" asked the first.

"Not so good, Sol," replied his companion. "I'm afraid it's only colossal."

* * * *

"Harold, you naughty boy," exclaimed his mother, "you came home to dinner covered with dirt, and after all my trouble tidying you up off you went and had another fight."

"No mother," corrected Harold, cheerfully. "It was the same fight. We only knocked off for dinner."

* * * *

The policeman was asked by the magistrate how he knew the prisoner was drunk.

"Well," replied the officer, "he put two pennies in a letter-box, rang the bell, put the empty milk bottle to his ear, said, 'No reply,' then sat on he doorstep and went to sleep."

* * * *

"It's four years since I was in this town," remarked the stranger to the waiter in a hotel, as he was walking out after finishing his dinner. "It looks just the same."

"I don't find much change either," said the waiter, as he picked up the penny that the visitor had left on the table.

* * * *

"Look here, Mrs. Murphy, why have you been hitting my little Bobby?"

"I only hit him because he was rude and called me a fat old pig!"

"But, good gracious, Mrs. Murphy, you ought to know better than that. Hitting my son won't do you any good; you'll have to start dieting!"

* * * *

"Yes," said a sad-eyed man," "I married the widow of a man who was hanged, and I thought that in the circumstances there would be no comparisons with the late lamented. But I was mistaken."

"Did she praise him just the same?"

"Well, not exactly, but we hadn't been married a week before she declared that hanging was too good for me."

* * * *

Goldman sent his four-year-old son to school and the little fellow didn't know his name.

"What is your name?" asked the teacher.

"I don't know," said the boy.

"Well, what does your mother call you when breakfast is ready in the morning?"

"She doesn't have to call me," was the response. "I'm there already."

* * * *

During a traffic block in London a baby car drew up immediately behind a stately saloon. As the hold-up was somewhat prolonged, the driver of the baby car started an irritating "toot-toot" from the bulb horn.

At first the driver in front took no notice, but when the noise did not subside he turned and observed, sympathetically: "Is Mummy's darling wearying for her bottle?"

* * * *

McGinn appeared before the magistrate on a charge of assault and battery, the charge having been brought by Kelly. The magistrate was attempting to get both sides of the story and asked McGinn what induced him to administer such a terrible beating to the plaintiff.

"Sir," said McGinn, "suppose a man called you a dirty Irish scallywag—what would you do?"

Said the magistrate with a smile, "But I'm not Irish!"

"Well," responded McGinn, "suppose he called you the kind of dirty scallywag that ye are?"

* * * *

A worried-looking farmer drove into town, and headed for the family doctor's surgery. Without preamble he began: "Doctor, the first time you're out our way I wish you'd look in and see my wife."

"Is she ill?" asked the doctor.

"Not exactly."

"What's the trouble, then?"

"Well, this morning she got up at the usual time, about four o'clock, milked the cows, got breakfast for the hands, did her housework, churned, and along about ten o'clock she said she felt a little tired. I expect she needs a tonic or something.

A vaudeville act was provided by a trio of Japanese acrobats. One of them was balancing on his feet a number of small ladders fixed together to form a continuous zigzag ladder reaching almost to the roof above the stage. Another of the trio, climbed to the very top, and while swaying precariously high above exclaimed: "Happy New Year to you all."

And a voice from the stalls replied: "Same to you, 'Erbert, but you ain't dahn yet."

* * * *

A Vicar, appointed to a living in a village, decided to restore his church. On either side of the porch, just under the roof, was a grotesque face that had become almost hidden.

The vicar had these ancient visages worked up until they were more distinct. Then he took a very old parishioner to see them, and jokingly asked if she could tell him who they were.

"Why, bless your heart, sir," she said, peering at the old ornaments, "it's you and your missus."

* * * *

He dropped asleep on a seat in the park, and when he awoke it was dark and raining. The reflection of lights on the wet pavement produced on his muddled senses the impression of a sheet of water.

"Gosh!" he exclaimed. "The sea!"

Whereupon he took a header and dropped heavily on the asphalt.

Bruised and badly shaken he scrambled to his feet and murmured, in a surprised voice, "Frozen!"

* * * *

A Negro was telling his minister that he had "got religion."

"Dat's fine, brothah; but is you sure you is going to lay aside sin?" asked the minister.

"Yessuh, Ah's done it already."

"An' is you gwine to support de church and help de widows an' orphans?"

"Ready, right now."

"An' is you gwine to pay up all yoh debts?"

"Wait a minute, pahson! Yoh ain't talking religion now—yoh is talking bizzness!"

* * * *

A boy went into a chemist's shop to use the telephone, and the chemist overheard him call up Dr. Brown and ask if he wanted a boy.

"Are you quite satisfied with your present boy?" the lad inquired, and, after getting a reply, he answered, "Oh, then, I don't think I need trouble you any further, thank you."

The chemist at once offered him work.

"Oh, I don't want a job," the boy replied.

"Why, you young beggar, you've just asked for a job," said the chemist.

"Yes," agreed the youth, "but you see I'm Dr. Brown's boy, and I just wanted to see how I stood."

* * * *

The audience was very unkind to the temperance lecturer who tried to make himself heard above the interruptions. At last he hired an ex-heavyweight boxer to keep order.

The following night he contrasted the content of home life with the squalor of drunkenness.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said dramatically, "what is it we want when we return home from our daily toil? What is it we want to ease our burden, to gladden our hearts, to bring smiles to our faces and joyous song to our lips? What is it?"

He paused a while for effect, and in the silence the voice of the ex-boxer could be heard:

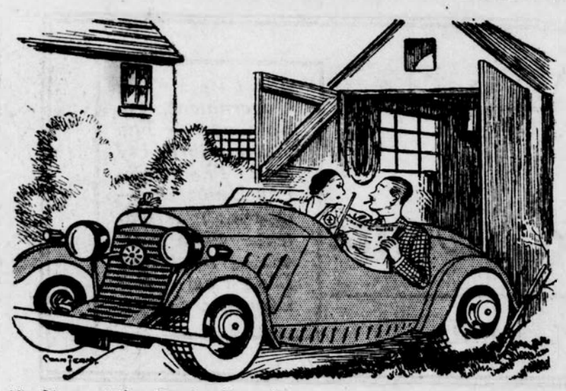
"Mind, the first bloke wot says beer goes out on 'is ear and no mistake."

(Continued From Col. 6.)

fed, to divide man from man.

IGNORE IT

Liberty and confidence in our own culture, in our land, where men are brown, black and white since the days man communed with God in a noble tongue, should make this colour-bar look silly. How can we take such a thing seriously? Ugly thoughts of colour prejudice are foreign to our Oriental faiths. In the kind summer lands of the East to be dark is not a crime. It is not a sign of inferiority. Our sisters and mothers are of all shades of white and brown and dark. Our "dark waters", like those in America, are not the dark whirlpools of racial hatred, because our proud warriors were dark. Akbar was dark-brown, Leila was dark like mother night, our gentle queens and, still more, our gentle saints were dark. To us dark is another aspect of truth, we worship both, Sita and Draupadi, the first as beautiful as the day, the second as loving as the night.



(Courtesy: "The Morris Owner").

Wife: "If you persist in backing horses, George, we shall have no car eventually."

Husband: "And if you persist in backing the car, we shall have no garage."

"FULL-UP"

An Aspect Of Colour Bar

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

"Full up" is one of the unfortunate expressions of the English language. The Indian student in England, who knows his Milton and Paine and Shelley, has intellectual difficulties in reconciling this expression with the higher ideals of English people and literature. It is a modern expression inconsistent with the ideals of democracy. It is a polite lie to keep away the foreigner from a hotel or boarding house. You knock at a door of a boarding house, or ask for a room in a middle class hotel suffering from colour prejudice, and you are told in varied degrees of politeness mixed with tones and semi-tones of rudeness that the place is full up. In rare cases the door is even shut on your face, because it is two shades darker than a Spaniard's, or one shade fairer than a Zulu's, or a half-shade fairer than a Cornish Englishman's, and the overworked "maid" has orders not to admit such coloured foreigners.

Of course, it's amusing! Poor thing, her cerebellum is not sufficiently educated, nor filled with adequate type of information about the time-line of history. She has heard of India from her cousin Thomas Aitkins, who is a sergeant in one of the regiments stationed in this country, or seen pictures of jungle life on Thursday evening, when she has a half-day off with her lover the milkman, in one of the popular theatres, or she has over-heard comments from Anglo-Indian or American passengers in her boarding house or she has heard from the maid of the neighbouring boarding house, whose landlady keeps "coloured gentlemen", that their "manners" are different and not what they ought to be, according to her and the landlady's standards.

A PREJUDICED CEREBELLUM

These are some of the sources of her prejudice, it is often combined with ignorance and an occasional dip into papers like the "Daily Mirror" or the "Daily Mail", where colour prejudice is served by sub-editors in seasoned head-lines. She has also heard of Gandhi in a queer way, the "naked fakir" who went to Buckingham Palace, not in morning dress, nor with a top-hat, but almost nude. This dark picture of millions of human beings is the work of ignorant propaganda, and the lurid brush of irresponsible writers and interested parties. Otherwise why should poor Anne or Joan of Bloomsbury have colour prejudice? Like a streak of salvation in a background of ignorance and prejudice she has heard of Indian doctors, medical men in the East End who are ever so much nicer than the English doctors who are "snobs".

The cerebellum which gave order to the motor nerves to bang the door on the coloured gentleman, is a prejudiced cerebellum, and there are millions of such cerebellums. In another environmnet, with a different education it would have reacted in a different way. It is no use quoting "shastras" to such people. Even to quote Burke or trace the history of the Aryas from the days of Rama who loved Sita, or of Darius who conquered the world, or to quote about India, or Alberuni about Hindustan, or Marco Polo about China, or to state that Sir Thomas Roe brought a carriage as a gift from Queen Elizabeth to the court of Jehangir and the maker or carriages in Delhi made another one like it before the said Sir Thomas Roe was twenty-four hours older, will not solve the problem. They are insulated by ignorance to understand such a peroration. It would also be a ridiculous excess.

Some people who know better shut the door more politely to strangers. Their minds are full up with prejudices of less obvious varieties, dictated very often by self-interest; it is a sort of biological fear, of a kind of nervousness which arises from revival of national spirit in the East, from an economic challenge like Khaddar, or from the military challenge like Japan, mixed up with a sense of mission whose singer was Kipling. To such Junkers of the White Race, we owe this devastating malady of our century. In America it means lynching, in London it is a polite "full up". It may be mere Jane Smith speaking, but she is the voice of invisible millions, who are exploiting the East from Morrocco to Shanghai. It is no good arguing with Jane Smith.

A MIDDLE CLASS FEAR

With due apologies to such intellectual Negro writers like Du Bois who appeal to the gentle Christ in their hours of suffering, or who imagine the pillars of the universe tottering because in some cinema or theatre the White management refuses tickets to coloured men, while, to use a vulgar expression, "the cheapest of Whites" are admitted, it would be more in fitness of things if these crudities of White Europe and America were to be overlooked with contempt. It does not befit the dignity of ancient civilizations to be sensitive. It creates mental complexes which are ruinous to our spiritual and moral health. It degenerates us, puts us in the wrong position from the very beginning. Sir Thomas Roe had no colour prejudice against Jehangir for obvious reasons, nor has any commercial traveller in the Orient for the King of Siam. The Manchus were neither yellow nor black. No hotel in the world is full up for the Maharaja of Udaipur. The first rate hotels are always cosmopolitan. Colour prejudice is a middle-class fear which has permeated the masses, where it has pure economic bases. In a strike the coloured man fights with the White man because a hungry man has neither caste, nor race, nor colour.

Colour prejudice is a psychological fortification against the spiritual and cultural claims of the so-called coloured races, so-called because there are Cashmiris who are fairer than Greeks, there are Persians who are fairer than Frenchmen, there are Armenians who are as dark as Italians, there are Brahmans who are as olive as the languorous inhabitants of Seville and Andulasia, there are soft women in Milan and Florence as soft and white as those of our Western hills, where rice fields meet cocoanut palms. All the shades of whiteness which are in Europe are in Asia, except the flaxen blond type.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FICTION

The problem can be rationalised. Of course, it is difficult to be cool when you go to a cinema and ask for a ticket and it is not forthcoming, or if you are roasted like a bull if you are seen walking with a White girl, as they do in America, or if doors are shut on your face in Bloomsbury because your face happens to be brown. There is the human side and people are sensitive. But, we can't argue with Miss Jane who shuts the door on our face, nor with the blond Junker who has a military heel on our lands. That is a visible fact, but that colour prejudice is the result of genuine superiority on the part of Europeans is a psychological fiction.

The Englishman is an inveterate snob, he is either Thackeray or Dickens, sometimes both. He is always on a Pickwickian expedition to seek antiquities. He is fond of his old land, his old customs, his old villages, his old wells, his old manors, his fields of battle, his old mansions, his old "scenes" mellowed by time. He "looks down" upon his cousin across the Atlantic for his new culture, for his jazz, for his accents, for his loud affirmations, for his vast continental challenge. The American, if he can, would transfer the Tower of London, which he cartoons in his American moments, to America. Even in Germany the old things have still their spell. The old towns which were old in Luther's days still resound to shouts of "Heil Hitler."

With this complex for old things, the average cultured European cannot but look with appreciation on Orientals from whom he has received his religion and to whom his Greek and Roman predecessors owed so much. Many a sensitive European, has felt in the presence of the Oriental practical, muscular, mundane and has realised the tragedy of the century. Of course, this realisation on the part of sensitive Europeans does not considerably affect the policies of Cabinets but it does create an atmosphere in which there is no room for such a poison-like colour prejudice to thrive. The story of human prejudices is a most tragic document, colour-bar is a man-made poison which generations of ignorant and interested men have preserved and

(Continued in column 3.)

FROM FAR & NEAR

WIFE WAS SMALLER BUT NOT ANY MORE

Imre Weisz was a small man, but he ruled his wife—she was smaller still. But the tables were turned, when after giving birth to a child, his wife began to put on weight and grow taller. In fact, she grew to be no less than four inches taller than her husband, says a Budapest report.

Then, Mr. Weisz complains, she started ordering him about, mocking him for being so small and referring to him as the "little man." So he asks for a divorce.

GIRL HAS HICCOUGHS FOR EIGHTY DAYS

An eighteen-year-old girl at Springfield, Ohio, has sugered from hiccoughs for eighty days. Now she is suffering convulsions.

In a tentative diagnosis, physicians blamed excessive lime deposits causing ossification as the cause of her affliction.

There is an alternative theory that she may have a sensitive to a food, a vegetable fiber, dust, weeds or bowers, in the manner of a hayfever sufferer.

CASTOR OIL DOSE ENDS BROADCAST

Several men armed with machine guns interrupted the program on June 23 at the CMQ radio station in the Vedado residential section of Havana and kidnapped three speakers broadcasting attacks on the ABC organization.

After being forced to drink large doses of castor oil, the speakers, who were said to be adherents of former President Ramon Grau San Martin, were released with a sharp warning to refrain from further broadcasting.

THEFTS TOTAL 1,500

When a married couple were arrested on a charge of stealing in Warsaw, the man was found to have a book recording all their thefts.

There were 1,500 entries.

They visited apartments, saying that they wished to hire rooms, and then stole anything they could—chiefly hat and coats, clocks, spoons and knives.

U. S. CIGARETTE OUTPUT 112,704,260,156

A decrease of more than 8,000,000,000 in the number of cigarettes manufactured in the United States last year as compared with 1931 is reported by the Census Bureau.

Nevertheless the tobacco companies manufactured 112,704,260,156 cigarettes in 1933.

The bureau reported that although wages and cost of materials had decreased, there had been an 11.8 per cent increase in the number of wage earners employed by the industry.

AN 'AFFAIR" FOR A JOB

Sensational statements by a movie "extra" have been made public by the District Attorney in Los Angeles.

The statements charge that girls who are "bit players" (players with minor roles) have been forced to become "party girls," in exchange film parts.

It is revealed that a Deputy District Attorney, questioning one girl, asked:—

"You found it necessary to have affairs in order to get jobs?"

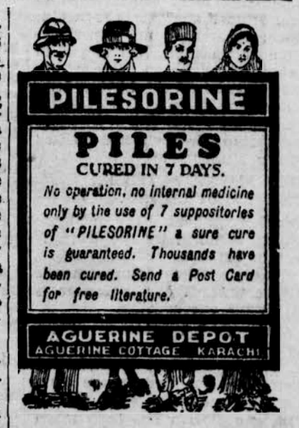
"Yes, that's about the only way, unless you are the daughter, sister, or relative of a director," the girl replied.—B.U.P.

AGES OF FAMILY AGGREGATE 718 YEARS

A record for longevity in the same family, which will take some beating, is reported from the little village of St. Joseph de la Rive, Charlevoix county.

The five sons and five daughters of Capt. Georges Tremblay, who died several years ago, can add their total ages up to 718 years. The respective ages of the brothers and sisters, all alive, are 82, 80, 79, 77, 73, 68, 66, 63 and 60 years.

Eight of the 10 members of the Tremblay family have families of their own numbering eight, 10 and 12 children, while four of the married grandchildren boast of a total of 42 children.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PROMINENT RUSSIANS OF TO-DAY

CLEMENT EPHRAIMOVITCH VOROSHILOV

War Commissar Of The Soviet Union

(By A. Aziz Azad)

"Grandpa Ephraim," as Ephraim Andreev Voroshiolv, the retired soldier, had been nicknamed among his friends, decided to shift his poor make-shift residence from the farm-stead of Voronovo in the Kharkov district, Ukraine to Ekatrinoslav. With this move the good orthodox Russian thought to change his lot and try his luck bring himself good fortune and happy days.

But, alas, this move brought the poor, discontented, hardworking "Gandpa Voreshilov" no better luck nor lot than he had had in Voronovo, a farm-stead. His bad luck followed, a faithful companion, as it was to the millions of Russian serfs and landless peasants in these days, the first half of the 19th century.

"Grandpa Voroshilov" tried his hand at all the trades and professions open to an unskilled worker. He worked as a shepherd, a railroad watchman, a collier, and what not. But he was unable to hold a job. No sooner would he obtain work than he would lose it in one way or another. He was of an independent nature, proud, honest and to top it all had a very hot temper. He was punctual and a good worker, but could not stand being lorded over and abused by his masters. So he had to shift from one job to another. This was the cause of his misfortune.

Thus "Grandpa Voroshilov" remained unemployed most of the time. His wife, a true mate, shared all the misfortunes of her faithful and loving husband. All day long she would slave as a servant and manual labourer earning but a miserly sum, hardly sufficient to feed this poor couple.

SOUR MILK OF A POVERTY.

To add to their troubles a son was born to them in 1881. At this time they were living in a village in the Ekatrinoslav district, Verkhnoe Bakhmutoe, in a decrepit mud-hut. This mud-hut had no floor but the natural earth; ordinary wooden planks arranged on brick pillars served as bed-stead, chairs, tables. This comprised their worldly wealth. The boy born under such circumstances was named Clement Ephraimovitch Voroshilov.

The young Voroshilov, Volodya as he was called, was brought up in the sour milk of poverty. He had no normal childhood, and of course lived a life devoid of all the comforts peculiar to this age of efficiency. His parents were too poor. Young Volodya had been born to share their hardships, to help them out of their miserable conditions.

A former play-mate of Voroshilov, Mr. Plugterenko, who was well-acquainted with the Voroshilov family, has remarked on Voroshilov's childhood: "I remember Volodya well in his childhood. He used to be dressed as the poorest of the peasant boys, in a blue or black satin shirt, loose trousers of the same material, and a cap with lots of space between his head and its band. In the summer he always walked barefooted. The family of Voroshilovs lived an extremely wretched life. They ate poor food. Their holiday meals would consist of boiled potatoes, vegetable soup and rye-bread. The hut in which they lived was dark. There was no furniture but that which the planks supplied."

Like the overwhelming majority of the Russian soldiers of the time "Grandpa Voroshilov" was utterly illiterate, as was wife. But he appreciated the importance of education, realised that illiteracy had been the main cause of his misfortune, and decided to have his son, Clement, educated "by hook or crook."

But there was no way for the old Voroshilov to give fulfilment to his desires and longings There was no school in the village. At the age of seven, Clem, realising the difficult conditions under which his parents, as well as most of the villagers, lived (though there were those who lived quite well, too), took to working in the mines at 10 kopeks a day. Before long, though, he changed to a job on a Kulak's farm. This was in 1893. The boy was already 12 years old.

A GIFTED PUPIL

At this time "Grandpa Voroshilov" learned that a school was to be opened at Vasilievka, a village in their neighbourhood. There were no bounds to his joy at this discovery. When in the fall of 1893 the school was finally opened, Clement was one of its first pupils. At last the dreams of the Voroshilov family were to come true.

Clement proved himself an able and diligent student at school. He was at the head of his class and the favourite of his teacher, Rizhkov, who tried in every way to encourage him and spur him on in his studies. He treated him as if he were his own son. To Clement's parents he predicted: "Your son has a great future before him."

He was a gifted pupil, mastering his lessons quickly and without much difficulty; he was attentive to his schoolmaster and polite with his classmates. With the help of Rizhkov he covered most of the Russian classics and much other literature. In 1895 he finished the village school. This was the end of all formal education for him. His parents could not afford to him proceed with his learning; they were too poor, too helpless.

CLASH WITH POLICE

Clem entered the "Dumo" factory as a senior apprentice and became fair support to his family. And so Clem's life started moving. But on this first rung in the ladder he was climbing he met with serious obstacles. He had an unfortunate clash with the police and was arrested.

Clem had been sitting, with a score of his comrades, on a bench in front of their factory, chatting in the easy way of Russians at leisure, when the head-officer of the factory-police passed in a phaeton with a lady at his side. All the boys rose to their feet and bowed in homage to the great personality; all but Clement, who remained sitting—the proud son of a proud father. He did not feel that he was obliged to humiliate himself before this officer with whom he had never had any relations.

The "Great Personality" was insulted. He ordered the phaeton to be stopped, and jumping out, like an angry beast from its cage, grabbed Clem by his coat-collar and began shaking him down, loudly abusing him at the same time. The young Clem refused to bear such insulting treatment. His comrades fled, but he had no fear. He defended himself against the officer. A struggle ensued. Soon the "Great Personality" lay sprawled out on the street. In a few moments a dozen policemen came to their chief's rescue. Clem was arrested and entered into the police list. From then on he was a person to be continually kept under espionage.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

After this experience with the police, Clem's hatred of the factory owner, the police and the Government increased. The prison laid bare to him the rotten governmental system in all its crudity. He left the prison an uncompromising enemy of the Czarist regime.

Soon after his release he began forming revolutionary circles among his fellow factory workers, and developed revolutionary "activities. His efforts were met by the workers with much sympathy. They listened to his advice attentively, had great trust in him.

The police did not lose track of him. In 1899 Voroshilov was again arrested and discharged from the factory. His passport was stamped with the so-called "wolf seal." He could get no work. For fully three years he wandered about in search of a job. Many times he got jobs, but always in a few days he would be discharged for no apparent reason whatever. Many times employers plainly stated that they would not take him for fear of the police. He felt himself outlawed. There was only one way out for him. The Vladimir Road to Siberia. Thousands of the best sons of Russia, almost all the present prominent people of the Soviet Union, had tramped this road. They went as exiles, to return later to rule.

In 1901 Lenin completed his famous booklet, "What to Do," while residing in Munich. In this booklet he advised the Russian revolutionists to adopt revolutionary activities as their profession instead of carrying on this revolutionary work on the side on a small scale; to organise it permanently on a large scale. Voroshilov on reading this booklet was struck with its great truths. He was 20 years old and had two professions; outwardly he was an smith, at heart he was professional revolutionary agitator. He moved from factory to factory carrying on revolutionary propaganda among the workers.

In 1903 he joined the Russian Social Democratic Party and when later it split into two factions, the Bolshevik and the Menshevik, he followed the Bolsheviks. He had already a number of revolutionary services to his record for which he was entered into the police blacklist.

STRIKE LEADER

He was still without a permanent job, when one day he accidentaly came across his old school-teacher, Rizhkov, to whom he told all his troubles. Rizkhov proved to be a revolutionist, too. He took Voroshilov to a sympathetic friend in Lugansk who was working as the director of a factory and gave him a permanent decent job.

Voroshilov was fortunate. He had the opportunity to develop both his professions. He worked, supporting himself well, and developed his revolutionary activities to such an extent that in 1904, in recognition of his work, he was elected chairman of the Lugansk section of the Russian Social Democratic Party. In this position he managed to organize a number of important strikes.

In 1905, under Voroshilov's leadership, the workers declared their first strike in the Lugansk plant (where Voroshilov was working), which belonged to a German capitalist. And soon afterwards another strike was declared, but the police made a sudden attack on the strikers. They opened fire and killed off a number of the strikers. Voroshilov, badly beaten up, was imprisoned. The strikers on discovering Voroshilov's arrest stormed the prison-gates, broke through and freed their beloved leader to carry him off to a meeting of strikers, where he delivered a speech.

In the month of December, 1905, there were revolutionary outbursts all over Russia. In the Gorlova coal basin, too, there was a workers' rebellion under the leadership of one, Kuznetsov. This rebellion was suppressed by

(Continued on page 14).

CLEMENT EPHRAIMOVITCH VOROSHILOV.

INDIAN CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

No Inter-Zone Tournament Advisable Till P sonnel Of Central Board Is Radically Changed

(By "K. V. H.").

No Inter-Zone Cricket Tournament can be successfully held in India unless and until the Provincial organisations, which are affiliated to the Indian Cricket Board, are fully developed and democratised and the present personnel of the Indian Cricket Board is also radically changed and democratised. This opinion of mine, to which I had given vent in one of my previous articles, still holds good. I do not wish to repeat all the arguments that go to justify the above statement, but this much I can say that even the organisations that are owning allegiance to the Indian Cricket Board at present, are not still fully developed so as to take up the responsibilities that will naturally devolve upon them, if the tournament is held. Even the major Provinces like Bengal and Madras have expressed their unwillingness to play the Inter-Zone Tournament this year. As for Bombay, the management of the last Charity Match in aid of Bihar, shows what way the wind blows.

But, after all, it is decided to hold the tourney this year and the draw has been announced. On perusal of the draw, it will be seen that it is defective to a certain extent. No one will have objection in dividing cricket centres of India into four distinct zones, for it is impossible to play matches on points basis as played in England, as the Indian centres are not close to one another. But the draw suggests the places of encounters, which are not suitable in certain cases. For example, the Board's decision to play the final match in Bombay at all events, is not a satisfactory one. The final match should be played at a place to be decided by the contending parties. This choice will heighten the local interest, and will be a paying proposition. Suppose Bombay loses in the Preliminary or Semi-final round, it will lose interest and the Bombay cricketers will not flock in large numbers to witness the Final, in which they have no local interest. Again, I suggest that the Festive Match and all other big matches with the teams of the other countries should be invariably played in Bombay.

AFFILIATION.

As regards affiliation of different Provincial organisations, it will be noticed that Hyderabad, a minor organisation, is given a separate identity and Bombay, "the Mecca of Indian Cricket," is allied with Maharashtra. This is sheer injustice. Bombay must have a separate identity and Maharashtra should be considered as a separate unit. Will not Prof. Deodhar fight for his own province, when Gujerat has fought for its own and won?

So, if Bombay and Maharashtra are separated, the Eastern Zone should be modified as follows:—

A.—Bombay vs. Maharashtra, Poona.

B.—Winners of 'A' vs. Gujarat, Bombay and

C.—W.I.S. Rajkot vs. Sind, Karachi.

Final between winners of B. and C. to be played at a place mutually agreed to.

By the bye, I wish to digress a little and to congratulate Mr. V. S. Dongre of the Hindu Gymkhana, whose name I find in the representative Committee of the Board. He has done a right thing in entering the citadel and I hope, he will leave no stone unturned to improve the Board in such a way that it will enjoy the confidence of the entire cricket-loving public of India.

Lastly, it is really regrettable to learn that the Australians are not coming to India on their way back home. Lord Willingdon is a sportsman. What a pleasant sight it was to see His Excellency donning his flannels, and playing on the Esplanade Maidan on various occasions! His Excellency is requested by the Indian Board to prevail upon the Australian authorities to change their decision and it is sincerely hoped that His Excellency's efforts will be success ful, and we shall have amidst us those veteran Australians, I mean, Bradman, Ponsford, G rimmet, Woodful, Chipperfield and Mc-Cabe.

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Pains, Gout, Rheumatism

Bad Legs, Varicose Veins, Phlebitis

In spring, a sort of internal revolution takes place in the system. All the impurities accumulated during the winter are suddenly stirred. Then, eruptions - acne, herpes, eczema - break out, or psoriasis, sycosis, or erythema suddenly reappear. Boils and carbuncles begin to suppurate and increase in number in the neck or back. Painful deposits form in the muscles of sufferers from gout and rheumatism, their joints crack, and attacks occur with more violence than ever. In the case of persons with a bad circulation, the legs swell and the legs are deformed by recurrent ulcers. The sufferer from hardened arteries is anxious about the pressure of his blood and the abnormal amount of urea it contains, as these are always symptoms of serious trouble. Numerous female ailments then make their appearence, especially if the woman is nearing, or already affected by, the change of life; growths and tumours often develop in this season. It is easy to see how necessary it is to stop this invasion and to neutralise the impurities, by immediately taking a blood "purifying" cure with

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which masters the blood, calms its fermentation, and restores its health-giving properties. The most persistent sores disappear and heal without leaving a mark; bad legs no longer suppurate; new body tissues are formed; knotty joints are loosened; varicose veins go down; the hardening of the arteries stops; the effects of bad circulation cease almost at once to be felt; the brain becomes clear and soon the sufferer recovers all his activity and begins to enjoy life again. Numbers of people with vitiated blood are in this way cured of their spring ailments, and numbers also testify to this with heartfelt gratitude.

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LAWYER WINS HIS POINT

By Taking A Sedative

Henry A. Uterhart, lawyer, got up at 7-30 o'clock in the morning after sleeping his usual eight hours and thirty minutes, put in a full day (including the afternoon) at his office at 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York and did not feel the slightest bit drowsy

The fact that he was wide awake is recorded, because in Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, he swallowed a couple of sodium amytal tablets to prove that the medicine would not benumb his mental faculties. He is counsel for the estate of Mrs. Margaret A. McCullough, whose will is being contested on the ground that she was under the influence of the drug.

"The whole thing is such a joke," said Mr. Uterhart in most undrowsy tones. "The drug is something that elderly lawyers take when they are thinking over their cases and can't sleep. When the attorney for the other side asked me why, if I considered it so mild, I did not take a tablet to prove it, that was a challenge, and I took two. I'm feeling fine",—"New York Times"

COLLEGE GIRLS PROVE WORST WIVES

Too Full Of Ideas For Any Man To Get Along With, Says Doctor

The world's worst wives, says Dr. D. P. Wilson of the Los Angeles Institute of Family Relations, come from colleges and girls' schools.

"A college woman, when she becomes a wife, makes more trouble than all the other classes of wives put together," he told the Western Psychological Association.

"I make just one exception. The only wife who makes more trouble than a college woman is a wife who has gone to girls' school.

"A college woman is too ambitious, too full of ideals for any man to get along with. The girls' school wives suffer from the spinsterial environment in which they live during impressionable years.

"Don't make the mistake of treating your wife like a pal," he added, "Treat her like a woman."

JAP. JUSTICE

Crown Prosecutor Asks For 8 Years For Judge

Procurator Kanichi Inouye demanded eight years' imprisonment for Noboru Ozaki, former judge of the Tokyo District Court, who was convicted last year of complicity in communistic activities, at the Tokyo Court of Appeal, thereby sustaining the verdict passed on him at the lower court.

In demanding the sentence, the procurator declared that it was hardly necessary to say what effect the participation of a judge in communistic movements would have on the moral minds of the nation. Although the convict had avowedly declared himself deflected from Communism, the procurator went on, no conclusive evidence was noticeable of it. "What he actually means," the procurator asserted, "is the separation of the Communist Party from the Comintern and, therefore, he still believes in the radical thought."

The procurator in conclusion stated that Ozakai, merely hoping for a lighter punishment, forgot to shoulder responsibility for what he did.

ON DREAMS AND OMENS

A Short Story

(By G. A. R.)

"Where are you going?" asked my wife. "Isn't to-day a holiday? Better spend the day at home. Besides, I had a bad dream last night."

"What did you dream?" I asked.

"I dreamt that we were all shaken by an earthquake and I was very much frightened."

"Tut! tut! Earthquakes are rare in India and nobody minds them! Besides, they have their uses. Any other dream?"

"No! one is enough' Do not go!"

"Very much like Caesar's wife!" I taunted her,—"but I am sorry —though really I ought to be glad—that I am not great enough, like Caesar, to have my destiny guided by omens. It is a holiday and why can I not enjoy it by wandering about in a holiday mood?"

She could not offer any other reason why I should not. So I dressed myself under her discouraging eye. For, thought I:

"How can man act better
Than by facing fearful odds,
Respite the warnings of his wife
And her threats and fearful nods?"

Just as I was stepping out of doors, the neighbour's cook, a widow, encountered me with her shaven head and disconsolate face. According to orthodox ideas, this was initially a bad omen. But I prided myself on being unorthodox and salved my doubting heart by muttering:—"Poor creature! why add to her misfortunes by also treating her as an evil omen!" So I bravely passed on. Then who should come in but the 'tel-walla' with a gallon of kerosine oil for my home use! Now, meeting a "tel-walla" on the way out was an evil omen. But in my present mood I did not mind this fresh sign of impending "disaster." I longed to be out of doors after my recent illness and consequent moping in the house for over a month. So I crossed the lobby and took to descending the stairs. It was then the family cat coming sedately up the stairs and crossing my path that sent a chill into my bones. Still I put on a brave face and stepped into the street. A huge waggon load of Municipal 'kachra' stood right across the street almost barring my path. I passed round this fresh omen only to meet this time not a mere gallonful but a whole cart-load of Burmah Shell Oil! Why this series of omens, I wondered. Was Heaven so condescending as to notice poor insignificant me and to warn me of some impending danger? But if Heaven was so kind, would it not extend the kindness by saving me from the actual danger when it came?

So I ventured forth into the street like Horatius when he formed one of "the Dauntless Three who kept the bridge in the brave days of old." At the very next crossing, I found the main road dug up, while a notice board announced that the road was closed for traffic, for which inconvenience to the public, the Municipal Commissioner laid the blame on some obscure section of the Municipal Act. Wriggling through the bamboo barrages and the mud-dug-outs, I emerged into a more peaceful looking road. Here I hailed a victoria. The driver caught my signal and was pulling up to my side, when a shrieking fire-engine with its fully panoplied complement of steel helmeted heroes thundered past, almost knocking down the horse. The animal was so frightened that it shied and pranced about violently and ended by striking against a lamp-post. One of the rear wheels was shivered to bits from the impact. I declined the polite victoriawalla's offer to carry me on three wheels and passed on. A cart-load of cotton waste, piled sky-high, followed by another piled up similarly with dry grass, were the ugly sights which next sent me shivering with apprehension. I needed a valid excuse for returning home and remembered that my chin bore more than a week's growth and that I badly needed a shave to make me more presentable in the street. Just then I saw that two police men were very much interested in my movements and were following me.

I turned round and saw one of the constables nudging the other and heard him mutter—"It is he!" The other then took a small photograph from his pocket and the two gazed first at it and then at me while I looked on much amused.

"Your name?" they inquired.

I gave it.

"Your true name?" they said, doubtingly.

"I have given it," said I.

"Is this your photograph?" and the speaker put one in my hand.

"It is'" said I—"where did you get it?"

"From the reporter of the Blunderer" was the reply.

"Why! he had it from me a month ago, for insertion in his paper with a review of my latest novel."

"No, this was given us as the photograph of last night's lecturer, who is now wanted for sedition."

"Last night's lecturer?" I cried, —"why, I have not left my bed for last week, having been an invalid. And this is my first day out since."

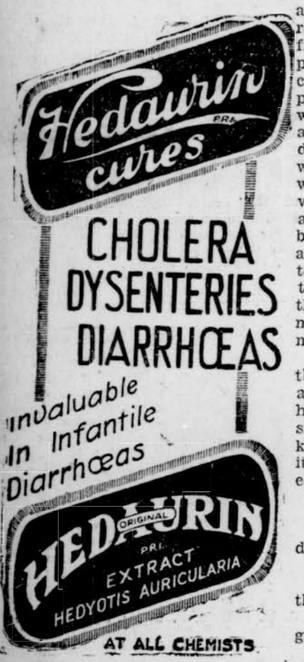
"May be it is also your first day 'in' " he chuckled and bade me come with him.

At the Police Station, the Inspector who knew me as a writer of sorts but never as a demagogue laughed heartily at the pardonable mistake of his underlings. It appeared that my photograph had been supplied by my reporter friend by mistake in the hurry of his departure from a particularly uproarious meeting of "patriots" at which a a speaker had declaimed against Government in terms too strong to be tolerated. The orator's likeness was in his other pocket and he meant to give that to the Police. His parting with mine was the cause of so many evil omens coming true.

"Didn't I tell you not to go?" asked my Home ruler, when I related to her my experiences of the day.

"Not merely you but a whole series of omens told me so" I said, "but I braved them all, including the jaundiced turbans of the police—"I added jocularly.

She was duly impressed with the infallibility of the omens, and incidentally, I hope, with my bravery. As the incident added nearly an inch to my stature, I have to conclude that evil omens also have their uses beyond merely frightening those who choose to be frightened by them.



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'MARY MAGDALENE" TO WED SON OF "CHRISTUS"

Miss Klara Mayr, the "Mary Magdalene" of the Oberammergau "Passion Play," will be married shortly to Anton Lang, Jr., son of the play's most celebrated "Christus," according to friends. Young Lang is now a member of the George Town University Faculty, although he once played as a musician in the Oberammergau production. Permission of the Oberammgergau Commission must first be obtained as Miss Mayr is still under contract.

Clement Epraimovitch Voroshilov

(Continued from page 13)

the police, and Kuznetsov, seriously wounded, was arrested and interned in a prison hospital. Voroshilov was commissioned by his party to effect the release of Kuznetsov at any expense. The alert Voroshilov made use of all his experience. He bribed the doctors, guards, and watchman, and finally reached Kuznetsov in the dead of night.

Voroshilov crept up to Kuznetsov's sick-bed and whispered his proposal "Comrade Kuznetsov, here is a uniform. Let us waste no time, slip it on and we can be off in a minute. In this way we can save your life."

But Kuznetsov refused to obey. He was too weak to leave the hospital, he said. Voroshilov could in no way induce him to accept the proposal. He was cured and hanged in the prison hospital.

MEETS LENIN

The Revolution of 1905 was a failure. Though a great number of the revolutionists were disheartened, our hero, Voroshilov, did not lose hope. He was firm in the belief that a successful revolution would take place if not in 1905, later. He increased the scope of his revolutionary activities. He was sent to Finland to import arms for his revolutionary comrades. When he returned he was elected delegate to the Stockholm Congress by his colleagues. On his way to Petrograd he met Lenin for the first time. From Lenin he received full instructions as to his future revolutionary activities.

In 1906 the police authorities found it fit time to try Voroshilov as the leader of the 1905 Lugansk rebellion. For this he was sure to be hanged. Just as the court was going to start its proceedings, bands of thousands of workers brcke in and releasing Voroshilov carried him off. He was saved from the hangmen's hands.

From then on he moved about incognito. The police forces were up in arms against Voroshilov. Finally in 1907 they tracked him down. It was decided to send him to some sparsely populated section. He was considered too dangerous to the existing regime, and therefore exiled to the Archangel district in the North of Russia, but he remained in exile for only a short time. Duping the officials, he escaped from his Northern extreme of Russia to the Southern extreme, Baku. Here was a hot-bed of Bolshevik activities under the leadership of Joseph Stalin.

IN PRISON AGAIN

After a year's stay in Baku, Voroshilov was discovered by the police and sent back into exile in Archangel. Here he was confined in prison till the middle of 1914. All during his period of imprisonment he was shifted from one prison to another. In every prison he would form revolutionary groups and revolts would spring up. It was made impossible for the police authorities to conduct their work.

When he was released in 1914, he went to Tsaritsin, where he got work in a factory. By this time Russia had entered the World War. Voroshilov found this a fruitful period for his activities. He agitated among the workers, persuading them not to fight but to turn their arms on the tyrannical Czarist government. He was soon found out and followed up by the police. Compelled to flee, he escaped to Petrograd. Here Voroshilov established connections with the Bolshevik representatives in the Duma (the so-called Parliament) and engaged himself in extensive revolutionary work. Although drafted for the army he managed somehow to escape.

ORGANISES RED GUARDS

With the beginning of the February Revolution Voroshilov, like most of the Bolsheviks, felt that the correct time for decisive action had arrived. He established contact between the Lugansk and Petrograd Bolsheviks, worked in the Bolshevik apparatus, carried on propaganda work among the reserve corps of the Czar' army.

Later in 1917 he was commissioned to Lugansk by his party. On his arrival he was immediately elected chairman of the Lugansk Duma. At the same time he was busy organising detachments of Red Guards for the purpose of repressing the reactionaries and anarchists who were trying to oppose Bolsheviks and stood for the principle of carrying out the War to a victorious finish.

In November 1917, Voroshilov was elected representative of the Ekatrinoslav province to the Constituent Assembly and left for Petrograd. On his arrival in Petrograd he was appointed Commissar for the liquidation of the Mayoralty of the city by the City Soviet. At the same time he was helping Felix Dzerzhinsky to organise the Extraordinary Committee of the V. C. H. K. (the present O. G. P. U.)

March, 1918, he returned to Lugansk and organised the Red Guards, putting up a strong defense against the counter-revolutionary White Guards.

Voroshilov has proved himself, from his first days in the party, an unswerving communist. He is one of the few who kept true to the principle, "Unity is Strength." Throughout his past revolutionary activities, throughout the Civil War, throughout the period of Trotskyist opposition, throughout the "Right-oppositionist" fight against the Central Committee of the Party, he has stood for the centre, for the unity of the party.

He bears his militant and rebellious spirit from his early youth. Nevertheless he has always been well disciplined. He is loyal to the command of the higher communist authorities and likewise commands discipline and unity among his subordinates. Clem Voroshilov's motto is that unity is always victorious.

(To Be Concluded)

"You want me to raise your salary, eh?" growled a Wellington boss to his employee. "Give me at least two good reasons."

The employee gazed meekly at his employer and murmured, "Twins."

TO BE NO MORE THAN 35

Jap Society Woman Founds Group Who Refuse To Grow Old

The "35 League" (Sanjugo-renmei) has been created by a group of Tokyo women determined to remain permanently at the age of 35.

Sponsored by Madam Chieko Yamano, who introduced the modern beauty parlour to Japan, some 24 women, ranging from ages of 35 to 72, assembled at the Seiyoken, Kudan, and formed their new body.

Madam Yamano, who presided, stated:

"I am actually 40 years old and since reaching such age have been somewhat downcast, becoming conscious of advancing years. But after all is said and done, one is only as old as one thinks one is.

"The age of 35 is the ideal age for women. It is then that they reach their best, mentally, physically and emotionally. Why then not strive to keep the balance which one should gain by 35, through all the following years."

Mrs. Yoshiko Inouye who is 72 claimed that she was just as young as anyone else, while Madam Seiko Takata, the famous dancer, claimed that she joined the group at the age of 35, so that she could be 35 all the rest of her days.

RUSSIAN INVENTS NEW INSTRUMENT

Musical Instrument Based On Wireless Receiving Set Produces Sounds Of Entire Orchestra

A new type of musical instrument based on a wireless receiving set and capable of reproducing the sound of any instrument in the orchetra, has been invented by the Soviet engineer Ananiev

The instrument is called the "Sonore," and is contained in an oblong case not unlike a wireless set.

"The whistling, rattling and howling often emitted from radio receivers," says the inventor "prompted me to invent an instrument capable of producing harmonious musical sounds on the same principle."

The "Sonore" is operated by the pressure of the finger on the keyboard, which is switched on to the electrical circuit. Sounds of any tempo and of beautiful timbere can be produced.

It is claimed that the "Sonore" is easier to play than any other instrument. Large scale production of the apparatus is anticipated in the near future.

The instrument has created a very favourable impression at a demonstration at the Moscow Conservatoire.

ASTRONOMERS PREDICT SUN-SPOT TORNADO

Predictions of storms, rains electrical disturbances, and climatic upheavals of a record nature, have been made by scientists at San Francisco, following the apearance on the sun's face of a giant sun spot, estimated to be 16,000 miles in width.

It is the first of a series of spots which is due to appear during the next 12 years.

The spot is 12 days from the rim of the sun's face and is plainly visible even through small telescopes. It will take twelve days to cross the face of the sun and during that time immediate weather changes will be apparent.

The changes should be in the nature of rains, winds or electrical disturbances, of a marked character.

The spot was described by Dr. Earle G. Linsley, assistant astronomer of Mills College, as a "sun spot tornado," twice the diameter of the earth, whirling at a terrific velocity and visible in all parts of the San Francisco region. If the spot increase in size as it nears the centre of the sun, as there are indications that it may, it will be visible to the naked eye, Dr. Linsley said.

Dr. Albert J. Newlin, in charge of the Ricard Memorial Observatory at the University of Santa Clara, characterized the coming spots as some of the largest yet recorded in sloar history.

Canadian Takes Up Rope Trick Challenge

Indian Trick Is Compounded Of Both Illusion And Hallucination, Says Von Arrensdorff

Lord Ampthill, an expert on magic, says no one can do the Indian rope trick. The Inner Magic Circle, the English magicians' organization, has offered dollars 25,000 to anyone who can do it. Dr. Alfred Canon, psychiatrist, says he will do it for dolls. 275,000 at the Albert Hall, but gives no money-back guarantee.

But William Von Arrensdorff professional magician (of Montreal) will do the trick any day, he says, and to that end he will sail to England on Friday with his wife and family and his assistant, so confident is he of complete success, says Mr. J. M. Fyffe in the "Montreal Gazette" in mail week.

To Von Arrensdorff, a young Englishman, is due thanks for an entertaining evening in which a reporter got into such a state he couldn't open his eyes after he'd been requested to close them That was a bad moment, redeemed only by his initiation into the secret of the trick with which Blackstone mystified other local scribes a few weeks ago.

Von Arrensdorff was found in the small apartment last night which he has occupied since his arrival from Vancouver a few days ago. He opened before an admiring audience of one, not counting his family. It was a capacity house.

'Can you do the rope trick?" the reporter asked, and from then on Von Arrensdorff held the stage. He went rapidly into his act, producing a bottle of beer with a lightning sleight-of-hand, not, as might he expectd, out of thin air, but out of the more prosaic refrigerator. One of the most edifying tricks of an instructive evening Yes, he could do the rope trick. Of that he is supremely confident. He has the trick all worked out not merely in his mind, but right down on paper, with stage sets and everything. More than that, he has done it in rehearsal, he claims.

IS SELDOM PERFORMED.

He has been studying the famed rope trick for years. He believes the reason it is so seldom seen in India, is that it is seldom performed. It is not, contrary to comon though, the stock-in-trade and stand-by of every fakir nor can every fakir do it. Morecver, he is convinced the reason it is so seldom done is becuse the principle involved is so simple and transparent to any professional magician that those who know it fear to perform it too often lest the trick be percieved.

"Do you intend to do the trick by illusion or hypnotism?"

"I believe that the Indian rope trick is compounded of both illusion and hallucination," he explained. "Up to a point it is hynotisin and befond that it is trickery. A hallucination is someting seen which is not there at all; an illusion on the other hand is something seen which actually exists, but it is not seen as it really is. For instance, have you a 50-cent piece.?"

The reporter laughed derisively. Von Arrensdorff, confronted with the necessity of demonstrating the power of illusion produced one himself. It was a perfectly good one. He picked up the empty bottle, and so help me the half-dollar was jingling about inside it. Another minute and it was in the reporter's hand again. Von Arrensdorff was good enough to explain how this was done, after extracting a vow of secrecy. The writer can do it himself now, almost.

"That was a trick, pure and simple," he said "Now I'll show you the power of suggestion. Do you know how to relax? Well, relax. Can't relax with a pipe in your mouth," he reproved sharply. "That's better. Now close your eyes." His fingers were on his subject's forehead. After a moment he announced the disturbing fact that the reporter was unable to open his eyes, and damme sir, he was right. We were beginning to worry when he said we might open them. We did, without further loss of time, feeling for our watch.

"That was hypnotism," he pointed out

"We had gathered that," we replied

HARD TO HYPNOTIZE

"You are a difficult person to hypnotize. Not that your will is stronger or weaker than mine. That has nothing to do with it. But because you are willing to help and be hypnotised, while at the same time you are keeping a firm grip on all your faculties, thinking what it feels like to be hypnotized and recording all your impressions.

"That is why I believe the Indian rope trick cannot be done through mass hypnotism. There is always someone in the audience determined not to be hypnotized, to see how the trick is done. Therefore there must be some illusion at some point of the trick."

That is the method he says he will adopt. He perfected the trick up to the point where he throws the rope into the air, it stands on end, and the boy climbs up, he claims. But that's only half the trick. The authentic brand has the boy disappear when the rope is given a shake, to reappear in the audience. That held our rope trick expert for a long time, until one night, he says, in the middle of a performance something went wrong, and to him standing in the wings was apparent an effect not visible to the audience. It was what he was looking for. That's his story and someone's going to be stuck with it.

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World Of Science

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCULPTURE

Three-Dimension Pictures Made By Japanese Invention

Look at a photograph, an utterly flat picture, and you wonder if there is no way of giving it a third dimension. You want to feel thickness, sense the roundness of a head. To be sure, there is stereophotography, which tricks the eye into combining two pictures taken at slightly different angles and thus imparting an optical sense of depth. But you can no more feel the third dimension of a stereophotograph than you can of any picture taken with a hand camera.

Fully a hundred inventors must have been struck with the possibilities of what may be called three-dimensional photography. The pattent records bulge with their ideas—many of them practical, ingenious but expensive. All the patentees realize that the result must be something like statuary, the lens and sensitive emulsion taking the place of the sculptor's chisel.

The latest and apparently the most successful, of these sculptors in photography is the Japanese inventor, I. Morioka, who has been working on the problem for fifteen years. His apparatus was brought to New York recently and successfully demonstrated.

Morioka turns an optical knife upon you—a beam—and slices you in four seconds into 456 pieces. The pieces (impressions on a film) then go to a laboratory, where they become solid bits of metal. Fit the metal strips together, and you are recreated in solid form. The likeness is perfect, although it may not be art. It is all very much like cutting a round cake into thin slices from the centre outward. Fit the pieces together, fill the cracks and you have the original cake.

TAKING THE PICTURE.

Morioka asks you to sit in a comfortable swiveled chair. He does not tell you to keep still. In fact, you can talk, smile, twitch your face—do anything you like. The chair makes a complete rotation in four seconds. As it does so a dazzling knife-like beam from a projector plays upon you. You are being optically sliced like a piece of cake as you turn.

Meanwhile a camera is unreeling film and taking pictures of the slices. During your rotation of four seconds that camera has made 456 exposures. The resultant film bears no resemblance to a string of motion pictures. Upon it is a series of curved lines. Study them closely and you see that they are 456 silhouettes of yourself—all on a strip a yard and a quarter long and four inches wide.

How large would you like your three-dimensional portrait to be? You decide on life-size. The film is developed and enlarged to the proper dimensions. Morioka comes out of the dark room with a print twenty feet long and a foot and half wide. Little slices of yourself have become life-size slices.

FITTING THE PIECES TOGETHER.

The print with these 456 exposures is pasted on a thin sheet of aluminium, zinc or other metal. Whereupon a girl with a jigsaw cuts out the slices. Fit the slices together—they are in solid form now—and you have a reproduction of yourself. Of course there are crevices. By pouring hot paraffin over the assemblage that defect is cured. A little retouching removes excess paramn and corrects blemishes. Lastly a gypsum mold of the figure is made. From this any number of bronze or other copies can be cast.

Much depends on the camera, which is able to make 1,600 exposures a minute. Like other inventors of high-speed cameras, Morioka uses a shutterless camera, running his film through so fast that it has no time to fog. His chief problem is to hold the film stationary for a brief fraction of a second, and this he does by means of a rod which strikes it periodically. Between the blows the film remains motionless and during that split second the exposure is made.—"New York Times."

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HUMAN BODY CAN STORE OXYGEN

Discovery By California Doctors May Aid Stratosphere Flights

Experiments demonstrating that the human body is able to store oxygen, and may help show men how they can condition themselves for flights into the stratosphere, were reported before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, last month by Professors Harold B. Robertson and Francis Marsh Baldwin, University of Southern California physiologists, told of the experiments. The discovery, first suggested by Leonard Hill, British scientist, was credited with additional importance because of a contrary theory that the human body uses up oxygen as fast as it is taken in through the lungs—that in a large measure, each breath must supply the oxygen requirement of the individual as he exists, and at approximately the same time that inhalation takes place.

This latter theory has been the premise for all investigations to establish the level of basal metabolism in human beings. The Southern California researchers reached the conclusions that the body could store up oxygen by supplying the rats with more than normal amounts of pure oxygen and then shutting off the supply to far below the normal requirements and observing they could subsist for a considerable period during which otherwise they would have perished.

It was Hill's prediction that if given suitable oxygen treatments in advance to wash nitrogen out of the body, a pilot with breathing apparatus might rise to 50,000 or even 55,000 feet.

NEW FUELS

Experiments With Rubber And Soya Bean

Students of sociology will note the development of a curious application of scientific-research. Investigators are now trying to discover the best methods of using agricultural products, such as rubber and soya beans, as engine fuel. It is reported that the Ceylon Government Railway is using fairly large quantities of scrap crepe rubber in firing steam engines. The rubber is added to the wood and coal, and makes them burn more quickly with less attention. Old motor tyres are said to be particularly suitable, because of their cotton foundation. Attempts are being made to distil a fuel oil from rubber. The chief difficulties in all these experiments are provided by the residues that foul furnaces and cylinders. One would imagine, too, that disagreeable smells will not easily be avoided.

The engineering staff of the Chinese Eastern Railway are experimenting with blends of shale oil and soya bean oil as a fuel for internal combustion engines. The governors of Manchukuo hope that the imports of petroleum can be reduced by the successful utilisation of fuel prepared from local products.—"Manchester Guardian."

NEON FOUND IN STARS

"Double Ionized" Oxygen Also Detected In Orion Units

From the observatory of the University of Michigan comes news of the discovery by Dr. Roy K. Marshall and Dr. D. H. Menzel (Harvard) of neon and of "double ionized" oxygen in certain very hot, blue-white stars in Orion which have a temperature of about 36,000 degrees F. Neon is the gas that glows in the tubes of so many advertising signs on many a Main Street.

Subjected to enormous temperature, a gas is ionized. In other words, an atom may lose one or more of its outer electrons. Thus stripped, it becomes very active, dashing about at terrific speed, seeking other electrons to make good its loss. "Ion" means wanderer. The activity manifests itself in an electric glow, as we see in the red advertising tubes.

The neon discovered in the Orion stars has lost one electron and is therefore singly ionized On the other hand, the oxygen, which is independently reported by Dr. Marshall, lacks two electrons, which explains why it is said to be doubly ionized. This is the first time that any astrophysicist has detected this kind of oxygen in any heavenly body but a nebula.—"New York Times."

REJUVENATION FOR SEEDS

Longer Wave-Lengths Of Light Hasten Germination

A scientific feat that is almost the equivalent of abolishing winter—a new kind of rejuvenation process for seeds that promises to be of immediate benefit to the farmer—has been accomplished by the Department of Agriculture, says the Washington Correspondent of the "New York Times."

It has found that the longer wave lengths of lights, the red, orange and yellow rays, have the almost miraculous power of rousing seeds from their winter's dormant state, a sort of living death, and start them growing several months ahead of schedule. This new process of "near resurrection" was discovered and developed by Dr. L. H. Flint.

At the same time he found that the shorter light waves, the violet, blue and green, have the opposite effect, and greatly retard the germination of seeds, actually increasing the time during which they lie dormant.

Government scientists believe the most immediate application of the new discovery will be in seed testing laboratories, where germination tests of seed samples are made to differentiate between good and poor seed lots.

Among other seeds that pass through a dormant period after harvesting are tobacco, Canada bluegrass, timothy and rye grass.

RADIO CURRENTS IN BRAIN STUDY

High Frequency Currents Stop Functioning Of Limited Areas

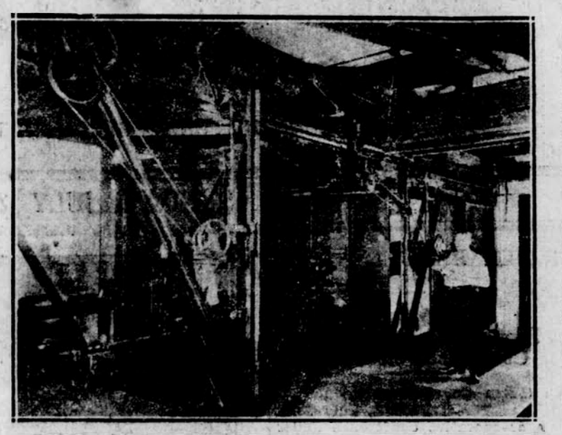
A new use for radio high frequency currents in studying the function of various localized parts of the brain was suggested at the session of the Western Psychological Association by Dr. Clarence W. Brown of the University of California.

Reporting on animal experimentation, he stated that by use of high frequency currents it was possible to stop the functioning of limited areas of the brain without interfering with other parts and thus to determine the purpose of particular centres of the brain even when they were deep beneath the surface.

So far this method of studying brain function has been devoted to the subject of the neural bases of various emotional responses, but Dr. Brown suggests that it should prove serviceable in solving other anatomical and physiological problems in which a small controlled elimination of function was desired.

The frequency used is about 3,000,000 cycles, which is well above the range of ordinary electrical stimulation and high enough to pass directly through tissue cells. The current is directed through a pointed electrode of nickel-silver wire one one-hundreth of an inch in diameter.

CAMERA WEIGHS 14 TONS



To the average camera devotee, that unique instrument is a small affair to be carried in the hand or pocket. He will perhaps, find it difficult to visualize a picture box that measures 31 feet in length, and 14 tons in weight and that is capable of taking a picture 50 x 50 inches. Such a camera has just been put to work in the basement of the Commerce Department building at Washington after two years were devoted to its construction, and calibration, at a total cost of dol. 15,240. It is being used by the coast and geodetic survey, for reproducing the nation's nautical charts and airways maps, and its adjustments and calibrations make possible such reproductions with probable error of only one or two-thousands of an inch, or so slight that it could hardly be detected with a microscope. This is the main copy board, and lens board of the massive picture box. The 27-inch beams overhead carry the boards with deflection of less than one-hundredth of an inch, while the control mechanisms make it possible to set the camera with the touch of a finger-tip.

Should Elderly Men Marry Young Wives?

"Yes" Say Men Speakers In Paris Club, While Women Say "No"

Should a woman of 25 marry a man twice her age?

When this question was debated at the well-known Club de Faubourg, in Paris, all the men speakers answered "yes"—and all the women speakers said "no".

Here are the reasons they gave:—

The women: Such disparity of age introduces the relation of father and daughter instead of an equal partnership.

A girl of 25 is not yet a woman. She has not sufficient experience for the task of holding the love of a man twice her age. Only after 30 does a woman begin to understand the full possibilities of love.

A marriage is complete when passion and intellectual companionship are present in equal degrees. Marriage between a woman of 25 and a man of 50 must be lacking in passion, hence unsatisfactory to both.

Community of tastes and desires cannot exist for long between such partners.

TWO KINDS ONLY.

Several women favoured marriages in which the man is younger than the woman—because "all ages of women love a young man."

The Men: There are two kinds of women—those in whom passion predominates and those in whom intellect predominates. The former must marry men of their own age. The latter must marry men many years older.

GOOD BARGAIN.

Marriage between a woman of 25 and a man of 50 is a good bargain for the young wife. She has youth and vigour on her side, while her elderly husband must display extra patience, kindness and understanding if he is to keep her affections.

Such a marriage is ideal. The wife encourage her husband to retain his youthful outlook while he helps his wife to a saner, more tolerant judgment of life.

Men and women agreed on one thing alone: No marriage could be successful without previous experience in the art of lovemaking and companionship.

COLOURED X-RAYS

New Aid To Diagnosis

Mr. Luther G. Simjiam, ex-director of the Photographic Department of the Yale School of Medicine, has perfected an apparatus which enables variations of the density of the body structure to be seen not in the usual X-ray shadow tones but in contrasting colours.

The apparatus combines the X-ray fluoroscope and the photo-electric cell of television.

Any of the colours can be intensified at the will of the operator, thus permitting particular organs, to be shown up in sharper relief.

The network of the vascular system, and even the lung tissue are readily discernible.

This invention, which, it is estimated, will cost about £100 to manufacture, makes use of X-rays of far weaker intensity than is customary, and the patient may therefore be subjected to longer periods of observation without harm. The image is capable of being transmitted for a long-distance diagnosis.

Mr. Simjiam is 29 years of age. A native of Armenia, he came to the United States in 1920. He sailed for England on July 3.

TELEPHONE THAT SEES

British P. M. G. Prophesies Remarkable Development Of Invention

Sir Kingley Wood, the Postmaster-General, in an interview with the "Sunday Express" yesterday, visualised revolutionary developments in the telephone.

Soon there will come the telephone that sees.....

You are rung up....you switch on, and you have a picture of the speaker at the other end of the line.

A "not unmixed blessing" is Sir Kingley's description of it.

(Continued from Col. 7).

tage before the transmitter by intuition, while others who are at their best on stage, screen or platform have not good 'television style.'

From being constantly referred to as 'seeing by wireless', television is generally regarded as a branch of radio. Actually, however, the subject will be found to cover a vast field, for optics, chemistry, mechanics, electricity, telephony and wireless telephony will all play their parts in a television system. The study of television, therefore involves an interest in the whole field of natural philosophy. It is, therefore, one of the most important inventions of the era.

TELEVISION

New Marvel Of Science Opens Up Immense Possibilities Of Human Progress

(By SHEIKH IFTEKAR RASOOL)

Within the memory of many now living enormous strides have been made in scientific fields. The aeroplanes, wireless, the telephone, the gramophone, the motor-car, and a host of other marvels have developed in comparatively few years. Now a further scientific achievement, eclipsing many of the wonders of the past, is being brought into our homes.

It is less than six years since the first demonstration of true television was given by Mr. John L. Baird, a young Scottish engineer, in an attic laboratory in London. It was then that the people first saw crude, flickering images of living human faces wirelessed from one room to the next. It is on its way here now and will be in operation within a short time.

When the telephone was invented by Graham Bell, more than fifty years ago, and it was found possible to speak over great distances, wags of the day said, 'We shall be seeing at a distance next.' The march of science has turned these jesting words to scientific fact. We can now see by wireless.

So rapidly has this branch of science developed that there are still many who do not realise its significance, and it may therefore be well to say quite clearly what television is and what it does.

Television is popularly referred to as 'seeing by wireless', but this is not strictly correct, for it is seeing by telegraphy, either wire or wireless. Television is instantaneous electrical vision over any distance, and it may be regarded as reproduction of sight, for it enables us to witness the likeness of moving objects and people, with all gradations of light, shade and detail, so that on the receiving screen they appear just as they do to an observer on the spot. Natural colouring is not seen, the images being perceived in gradation of black and white, as on a cinema film.

Television should not be confused with photo-telegraphy. The latter is merely the sending of still photographs by wire or wireless, reproductions of these telegraphed pictures are frequently seen in our daily papers. Television may be said to deal with vision of living, moving things, photo-telegraphy with still or dead things.

NO VIOLATION OF PRIVACY.

This new marvel of science does not, of course, enable us to violate privacy in any way, for we get only vision of that which is within focus of the electric 'eye' of the transmitter, just as our broad cast programmes enable us to hear only that which is spoken immediately before microphone.

For thousands of years mankind could see only that which was within range of the naked eye. Then the telescope enormously increased the range of possible vision, but still within very definite limits. Now television gives us the power of sight over distances as great as those over which we are accustomed to communicate telephonically and this irrespective of any barriers that may intervene.

Broadcasting, as we have grown accustomed to it in the last few years, appeals to one sense only, for although we hear faithful reproduction of the spoken word and the tones of the musicians' instruments, we cannot see anything, So with the cinema—excluding the talking films—we may watch the actor's range of actions and expression, but we cannot hear a word.

Television, however, allied with radio telephony, will enable us both to see and to hear whatever takes place in the studio before the microphone. Thus, we are on the threshold of a new era, even more fascinating in its possibilities than that which opened with the introduction of broadcast telephony.

We are, indeed, fast approaching the day when from our armchairs we shall not only hear the play, but see the players and the scenery. Speaking over a couple of years ago, Senator Marconi said: 'I am sure that before long television will be brought to practical success, and this will enable us to transmit the vision of actual events over the greatest distances.'

The transmission of speech by wireless over great distances is now a commonplace, but while we are accustomed to hearing at a distance, and think nothing of 'tuning-in' a speaker who may be five hundred miles away, the idea of actually seeing that speaker is still strange, though, logically one is no more strange than the other.

Most people understand, at least roughly, the process of telephony. The sound is turned into electricity, sent out by wire or wireless as electrical vibrations, and at the receiver turned back into sound.

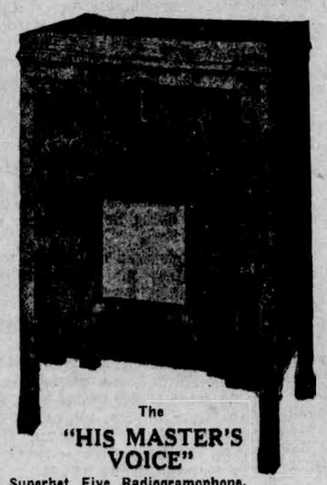
In television the process is much the same. Standing before the television transmitter, the light reflected from the face affects a light-sensitive cell, causing it to send out a fluctuating electrical current. This current is amplified sent by wire or wireless to the receiver, where it is turned back into light and creates an image of the transmitted object on the screen. So both in telephony and television, all that is sent by wire or through the ether is fluctuating current of electricity.

SPEED, AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR.

The great essential in television is immense speed, for it is necessary to send a succession of images so rapidly that they appear on the receiving screen with movements as smooth and natural as those of a cinema film.

Artists will undoubtedly have to develop a definite technique for television, just as such a technique had to be developed for the stage, the screen, and the microphone. In television, of course, sudden movement is not desirable—it resembles cinematography in this respect—and already it has been found that some people conduct themselves to advan-

(Continued in Col. 5).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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1934

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J8

TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

Title Of "His Majesty" For Nizam?

Jt. COMMITTEE TUSSLE

Line By Line Contest Over The Report, Dissensions Galore

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 21.

According to the special correspondent of the "Morning Post," the Government of India, at Simla, has received private information from London that the Select Committee will not be able to publish its report before December next.

He says that various amendments to the main recommendations of the Committee by Conservative and Socialist Members will, in effect, provide two or three minority reports. Consequently, there will be the main report, supported by Sir Samuel Hoare and other Government Members, and groups of dissenting amendments from Labour Members, the Conservative group led by Sir Austin Chamberlain and the uncompromising opponents of the White Paper led by Lord Salisbury.

SMALL UPPER HOUSE.

The correspondent further states that some important Conservative members, like Lord Peel, whose support of the Government has all along been expected, will now lean towards the Chamberlain Group.

He adds that the Government of India is also perturbed at the news that the Select Committee has decided to recommend a system or indirect election to the Central Legislature, with a small Upper House of 85 members. Such a restricted Upper House will satisfy only Mysore and Hyderabad, while the rest of the States, even those supporting the Government scheme, like Bhopal and Bikaner, will be alienated from the Federation Scheme.

In spite of this, says the correspondent, the Government of India affects to be sanguine that at least 70 per cent. of the Indian States can be made to accept Federation. This view has been expressed by the Political Department to several of the bigger States.

The correspondent is of opinion that the admission in the Assembly that the Government of India has received a confidential communication from the Aga Khan, asking to be provided with territory in India over which he might rule in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Government, re-emphasises the fact that the Government is attempting to secure support for the White Paper Scheme by rewards and menaces. It appears to him that the Aga Khan desires territory in Sind and round-about the Baluchistan border.

"HIS MAJESTY, THE NIZAM?"

The "Morning Post" correspondent is also responsible for stating that it is persistently rumoured in Simla that the Government contemplates conferring the title of "His Majesty" on the Nizam. In this connection, it appears, he says, that the Government of India will quote certain despatches of the late Mr. E. S. Montague before inaugurating the Reform Scheme of 1919. It is not surprising, therefore, that the section of Moslem opinion, known as the Moslem Conference Group, which even in May 1933, was definitely opposed to Federation, is now supporting the Government scheme. The correspondent concludes by stating that this Group, which has the influence of the Aga Khan, is offset by the Moslem League, under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah, whose hostility to Federation remains unabated. Relevant quotations from the Aga Khan's correspondence will be published, when the Select Committee Report is discussed in Parliament.

LATE PRINCESS SHUMSHERE JUNG.

The Hindu burning-ghats were brought to the English countryside on Wednesday last, when Woking villagers saw the burning of a Princess' dead body on an open-air pyre of aromatic woods, subtle odours of which, spreading through the air, hung like an incense-pall round the village. The ceremony of the burning-ghats has never taken place in England before, and Wednesday's scenes held them in respectful astonishment. The body was that of Princess Shumshere Jung, wife of the Nepalese Minister to London. The Princess, who had been an invalid for nearly a year, arrived in London on a stretcher last May. A week ago she was removed to a private house situated on the main Woking-Aldershot Road, in the village of St. John's, two miles from Woking.

She died early on Wednesday morning. Her husband made a dash by aeroplane from Italy, where he had gone to present a Nepalese honour to the King of Italy. In order to comply with the Hindu religious obligations, the body of the late Princess was cremated almost immediately, before the arrival of the husband. Just before six o'clock on Wednesday evening, four Hindus emerged from the house carrying a stretcher on which lay the body of the Princess, covered with a reddish silken blanket. One of the bearers wore a sports coat and flannel trousers, and the rest of the followers, who included General Vishnu, representing the husband, wore lounge suits. As leather at a Hindu funeral is not permissible all the mourners, including the bearers, wore canvas shoes with rubber soles.

GRAND FUNERAL.

The procession moved slowly across the village green followed by more than 200 inhabitants. People gazed from the neighbouring bedroom windows and crowds surged around the bier. The villagers stood back in amazement, when one of the followers began to throw half-crowns, florins and pennies, which the village urchins were quick to pick up. Most remarkable was the scene when the procession halted in the centre of a beautiful stretch of countryside adjoining St. John's Crematorium. A funeral pyre of costly sandalwood, camphor and other fragrant woods had been erected in a corner of the grounds while three police officers held back the crowds at the entrance, a canvas screen eight feet high was placed around the pyre, upon which the body was laid. A quarter of an hour later blue smoke curled up from the top of the screen and drifted across the countryside, spreading an odour as of incense over the village. For two hours the crowd watched the smoke from the burning pyre. The ashes of the late Princess will be taken to India to be immersed in the sacred Ganges. The cost of the funeral is estimated at £500.

DONATION IN MEMORY.

Earlier in the last week the Princess' condition became serious and the doctors gave up all hopes of recovery. The dying Princess expressed the wish that she should be cremated according to strict Hindu rites. In the absence of her husband, the relatives felt much concerned about the last wish of the Princess. They got into touch with the Home Office to obtain their per-

(Continued on page 6)

RAJEN BABU TO PRESIDE

Proposed Co-operative Conference At Patna

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 28.

A co-operative conference under Babu Rajendra Prasad's presidentship is proposed to be held at Patna on August 5 and a representative reception committee has been formed in this connection. The conference is expected to direct the attention to the deterioration in the co-operative movement in the province and is likely to ask for taking immediate steps to relieve the depositors in the Gaya Central Co-operative Bank which has gone under liquidation.

PLEA TO DRIVE OUT TERRORISM

"Parents Should Help Young Men And Women" Says Mr. Burrows

MIDNAPORE, July 27.

A forceful plea for intensifying drive against terrorism which has prejudiced and is still prejudicing the political and material prospects of Bengal was put forward in the course of a speech delivered to-day by Mr. Burrows, Commissioner of Burdwan Division, while unveiling the memorial bust of late Mr. Burge, who fell a victim to the terrorist bullet in September last.

CO-OPERATION LACKING.

"Our information is improving every day", said Mr. Burrows, "Our powers have been increased in accordance to the needs of the situation and we are assured of ample resources in men and money. By no means the smallest factor in the better situation generally is the presence of troops, who have served to improve the morals and increase the confidence of the servants and supporters of the Government. But what is still lacking in this district is the active co-operation of the people in generally eradicating this evil."

PARENTS SHOULD ADVISE.

Concluding he said:—"It is not necessarily a bad thing for young men to be dissatisfied, but it is a tragedy when that dissatisfaction is directed to wrong channels or fixes on wrong objects as explanation of its existence. It is here that the parents, guardians and teachers can and should help them by giving young men and women correct perspective of political and economic conditions and tendencies and true idea of what British connection has meant to India."—United Press.

RESIDENT EX-COMMUNICATED

Lodges Complaint Under Caste Tyranny Removal Act

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

Mr. Shantilal Kavasji Gandhi of Baroda Patan has lodged a complaint in the court of Patan Magistrate against the leaders of his caste for excommunicating him against the rules of the Caste Tyranny Removal Act of Baroda.

It appears that Mr. Shantilal was formerly ex-communicated by his caste for marrying his sister against the custom but he was taken back on his paying the fine of Rs. 2,361. After the passing of the Caste Tyranny Removal Act by the Baroda Government Mr. Shantilal demanded the fine from the leaders of the caste but on his so doing he was again excommunicated.

The Magistrate has issued warrants against the leaders of the caste.—United Press.

The new cruiser "Amphion" was successfully launched at Portsmouth dockyard on Friday by the Marchioness of Titchfield.

The total of £79,430,000 was applied for in tenders for £35,000,000 Treasury Bills. The amount alotted is £3,500,000 (?), the average rate per cent being 13|9.92d. as compared with 15|0.11d. last.

Signor Mussolini received in audience Dr. Jal Pavry and Miss Bapsy Pavry, the son and daughter of Dasturji Cursetji Erachji Pavry, of Bombay, at the Palazzo Venezia during their recent visit to Rome.

Rs. 2,000 FOR ASSAM RELIEF

Bombay Stock-brokers Send Donation Through "Samachar"

The "Bombay Samachar" has received Rs. 2,000 from the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, being the Association's contribution towards the Assam Flood Relief Fund.

The "Bombay Samachar" has forwarded this amount to Babu Rajendraprasad, with a request that the amount be spent in relieving the hardships of those suffering from recent floods in Assam.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN ASSAM

Seven Villages In Kampur Are Submerged

SHILLONG, July 27.

Heavy rain is again causing flood damage in Assam. As a result of the incessant rains in the hills in Nowgong District, rivers Kapili and Jamunamukh are rising in water-level.

Seven villages in Kampur Circle are reported to be submerged and seedlings grown after the recent floods, have been destroyed. Villagers are returning to the Kampur Railway Station and other places for safety. Official intimation has been received that river Brahmaputra is also in high floods.

Many people in the flood-affected area are suffering from Malaria, but no loss of life has been reported.—A.P.

SARDAR J. SINGH SEES DR. KITCHLEW

Talks About Compromise Between Rival Parties

AMRITSAR, July 28.

The hunger-strike started both by Dr. Kitchlew and Swami Ananda Anand appears to have made some effects on both parties of the Congress.

Sardar Jaswant Singh Jhabbal, President of the Golden Temple Managing Committee, saw Dr. Kitchlew to-day and had a talk with him for a considerable length of time.

It is understood that the conversation related to an honourable compromise between the two rival parties.

POLICE GUARD JALLIANWALA BAGH

In accordance with the request made by the Secretary of the Jallianwala Bagh Committee, the local authorities have posted two police constables at Jallianwala Bagh as guards against any possible breach of the peace due to hunger-strikes of Dr. Saif Din Kitchlew and Swami Ananda Anand, who belong to two rival parties. In addition, the Chaukidars of the Bagh Committee also keep regular watch.

It is reported that many people of both parties come to see the hunger-strikers.—United Press.

BIHAR RELIEF PROBLEMS

World Sympathy Has Not Been Properly Tapped, Says Mr. C. F. Andrews

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, July 28.

How the devastated Bihar has lost a good deal of world's sympathy which she might have obtained as compared with the efficiency of the Government of Japan after the Tokio Earthquake, is described by Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of a letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad from South Africa.

He states that Japan used every means of making known her situation and were ready to spend money with this object in view.

On the other hand, he states, the Lord Mayor's fund in London for Indian Earthquake was started a fortnight later instead of being immediately launched.

Even then the news was not properly circulated, and those who would have wished to give failed to do so.

America, says Mr. Andrews, has still been practically untouched, though Japan received more help from America in 1923-24 than all other countries put together.

Mr. Andrews informs that the Indian community in South Africa has raised over £2,000 for Bihar relief by now. His book on Bihar's Earthquake is shortly appearing and he has been ceaselessly at work.

Mr. Andrews expects to visit India in August reaching Bombay about August 26 and leaving for London again six weeks later, after having gone round affected areas in Bihar.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF REVOLVER

Student Remanded To Custody

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A second year student of a local college who was arrested yesterday night from a hostel in Central Calcutta following the recovery from his possession one six-chambered revolver, another five-chambered revolver and 58 live cartridges was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who remanded him to police custody.—United Press.

Big Nazi Round-Up

Austrian Government Conscript Men For Heimwehr

VIENNA, July 27.

The Government are levying all the available non-active members of various patriotic organisations to strengthen the executive forces. Many have voluntarily joined the Heimwehr, supplying their own uniforms. All the frontiers are open. The railway services are functioning almost normally.

The inner city will be practically closed to all traffic for Dr. Dollfuss' funeral tomorrow. The ceremony will begin at 2/50 p.m. before the City Hall. The speeches and the procession will last till 5 p.m. when Cardinal Archbishop Innitzer will conduct the funeral service at St. Stephen's Cathedral.

The whole route will be heavily guarded by police and military. Thousands of photographs of Dr. Dollfuss lying dead, and others of his widow and two children have been sold in the shops. Fifteen thousand people filed past the coffin of Dr. Dollfuss in the City Hall within the first hour. The body is covered in a black and white silk shroud with masses of wreaths and bowers piled in the City Hall.—Reuter's Special Service.

ITALY WILL DEFEND AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE

ROME, July 27.

It is confidently hoped that the situation in Austria will quickly return to normal. Signor Mussolini does not propose diplomatically to protest to Berlin, nor has he approached Britain and France. He is determined, however, to keep the troops on the frontier and use them unhesitatingly to defend the independence of Austria against any Power interfering.

It is not clear whether he would still consider it necessary to consult Britain and France in such an event.

Virgilio Gayda, in an inspired article, in "Giornale d'Italia," is particularly virulent as regards von Papen's appointment in Vienna. He says, it looks like the institution in the German Legation of a High Commissioner, or a branch of the Berlin Government.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE TO FIGHT TERRORISM

VIENNA, July 27.

A new Chancellor has not yet been appointed, but the Ministerial Council has created a Special Ministerial Committee, headed by Prince Starhemberg to fight terrorism.—Reuter's Special.

DEMOBILISATION OF AUSTRIAN LEGION

MUNICH, July 27.

The demobilisation of the Austrian Legion is now complete. Detachments of the S.S. now control the Austro-Bavarian Frontier.—Reuter.

700 NAZIS ROUNDED UP IN EIBESWALD

VIENNA, July 28.

The fighting in Styria ended with an encounter at Eibeswald where 700 Nazis have been rounded up and have surrendered. Only isolated bands of fleeing Nazis in the mountainous borders of Styria and Carinthia remain to be suppressed.

Prince Starhemberg, broadcasting, spoke in the tone of almost one who was a "claimant to the throne," and extolled the loyalty of himself, Herr Schuschnigg and Major Fey to the Government.

He declared in the name of the dead Chancellor that there would not be the slightest compromise with the Nazis, but otherwise Austria would forget the past and live in good terms with her neighbours.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT

BERLIN, July 27.

"I acted as a human being, not as a Minister Plenipotentiary" says the statement of Herr Rauth, the German Minister recalled from Vienna, condemning the political deductions drawn from his intervention on behalf of the Nazi Raiders on the Vienna Chancellery.

He says he received merely as witness the agreement already concluded between the Nazis and the Executive.—Reuter.

SIR W. SELBY TO REPRESENT KING

LONDON, July 28.

Sir Walford Selby, British Minister in Vienna, will represent the King at the funeral of Doctor Dollfuss.—B.O.W.

BIRBHUM CONSPIRACY TRIAL

Public Prosecutor Says Accused Wanted To Overthrow Government

BIRBHUM, July 27.

The accused had a secret organisation to overthrow the present Government by force, and for this purpose they secured money and arms by committing dacoities and robberies, said Rai Bahadur Ramani Mohan Banerjee, Public Prosecutor, opening the Crown case in the Birbhum Conspiracy trial before a special tribunal.

He added that bombs, revolvers, daggers, cartridges, swords and photos of revolutionary leaders, as well as seditious leaflets, had been recovered by the police in the course of searches of the houses of the accused who numbered 21.—A.P.

Simla.—Sir Harry Haig will take over the charge of Governorship of the United Provinces on December 6. He will proceed to Lucknow on December 7. It is understood that Sir Malcolm Hailey will leave Allahabad on August 6.—A.P.

STORMY SCENES AT MUNICIPAL MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).

GANDEVI, July 28.

The annual general meeting of the Gandevi Municipality met yesterday under the Presidentship of the new personal Naib Suba Mr. Mohite in the hall of the Municipality offices.

There were very stormy scenes which marred the tranquility and serenity of the whole atmosphere.

Earlier in the day, there were desperate efforts made to canvass for a Mahomedan candidate, Mr. Kazi.

But for the very tactful handling on the part of the President, the peace of the meeting would have been disturbed. He averted

BHAVNAGAR TO END SUTTA-KHEL

BHAVNAGAR, July 28.

With a view to eradicating the menace of Sutta-Khel which has of late become too popular in almost all parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar and from which even women are not immune, the Bhavnagar State is understood to have framed rules and regulations for prevention of the same.—United Press.

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